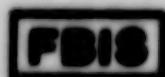


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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2285



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

GEOSTRATEGIC POSITION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA DISCUSSED

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Jul 80 pp 29-34

[Article by Vice Admiral Schweitzer]

[Excerpt] The Geostrategic Stakes

The classic scheme of communism for world expansion, going by way of Africa to reach Western Europe, is well known. It must be admitted that this maneuvering plan has not, and for various reasons, produced more than rather illusory results to date. It would thus be logical to contemplate--and many have--a revision of Soviet strategy. In making one's way via southern Africa, several favorable factors are combined:

The zone is practically free of the obstacle offered by the Moslem religion;

Centers of political agitation are to be found in the northern portions of the region;

The domestic policy of the Republic of South Africa gives rise to hesitation on the part of certain governments in supporting it unconditionally; and

In addition to the territorial gain won for the communist sphere, the means are achieved of stifling Western industry and thus favoring the development of a bad social atmosphere favorable to revolution.

Parallel to this, the control achieved over mineral resources, and in some cases, the know-how, of southern Africa, itself provides valuable aid to the Soviet economy.

In popular language, one could thus say that in an offensive in the direction of southern Africa, the Soviet Union would gain on all counts. This offensive is conceivable, a priori, in three ways. The first would be evidenced by an armed attack on the Republic of South Africa, which represents both the "hard kernel" and the main source of the wealth of the zone, but it must be admitted that this kind of action does not come within the political line followed to date by the USSR. It is moreover risky from the military point

of view: the theater of operations would depend on very long lines of communication and the local resistance, like the Western reaction, is difficult to foresee. It does not therefore seem to us that the Republic of South Africa is likely in the medium time range to be the victim of an "Afghanistan"-type operation. The other two methods of action might rely on a subversive process, encouraged either from the adjacent countries or within the mass of the proletariat, or again by means of both methods combined.

It is desirable to analyze the chances of such a maneuver for success as well as the measures which might be likely to frustrate it.

Namibia is already the stage for the efforts of the SWAPO rebel movement, which finds asylum and resources in Angola. The reluctance evidenced in recognizing the status of this country is inevitably unfavorable to internal stability in the territory. Putting an end to the Namibian embroilment seems essential to the security of southern Africa.

The current problems of Rhodesia are well known. The fact that the Soviet Union is attempting to turn the results of the recent elections to its advantage seems certain, although it does not follow from that that it has succeeded. The development of the situation must be followed closely.

Tanzania, to the east, despite some sporadic demonstrations, seems to be following a moderate path. The Chinese influence is certainly felt there. In this connection moreover it should be noted that Chinese cooperation is proving much more efficient than the so-called Soviet economic or military aid. While the latter, often arrogant and poorly organized, goes against the feelings or the traditions of the people, the discreet presence and intelligent action of the Chinese, who have sent manpower to live poorly among the poor, are remarkably well accepted.

An integral part of southern Africa, Mozambique represents a special case. Abandoning the extremist positions inherent in struggles for independence, it has not since then provided the spectacle of internal dissension to which other young nations have accustomed us. Setting aside the inevitable verbal diatribes, the government of Samora Machel has espoused a pragmatism worthy of praise, particularly in the economic sector. For example, as far as we know, the "contracts" to supply electricity from the Caborra Bassa dam to the Republic of South Africa, signed in the era of Portuguese administration, are still being honored. The port of Maputo serves as an outlet for South African exports, with the highway and railroad links between the two countries having been the object of continuing improvements. Politically, the support and asylum offered to the Rhodesian extremist movements in their day might almost seem more tolerated than truly desired. Let us note also that if indeed Soviet warships make port in Mozambique, the number of them is limited to a level much below what it might be.

While Portugal is pointing the way by establishing regular air service from Lisbon to Maputo, it seems to us that a more open policy and sincere cooperation with Mozambique on the part of the West would be entirely likely to slow Soviet ambitions in that country.

Following this brief analysis, it seems possible to conclude that if the situation in southern Africa and on its frontiers is not free of potential threats, they should not be such as to deny the possibilities for action still open to the Western nations.

It remains to consider the possibility of a subversive movement within the Republic of South Africa, which would have its origins in the impoverishment of the inhabitants of the "townships." An index of this trend might be found in incidents of the Soweto sort. The danger should not be ignored to the extent that the migration toward the urban centers--which cannot assimilate the influx--on the part of formerly rural people is a phenomenon of concern to a number of countries. In this connection it seems important to understand clearly that all foreign measures designed to slow the economic development of the Republic of South Africa could only, by accelerating the process of impoverishment, hasten the possible success of movements of inevitably anti-Western inspiration.

In connection with all of these hypotheses, the overall motivation of the white population in South Africa must be taken into account. In the conflicts of colonial origin we have experienced, the Europeans have always had a possible place of refuge in their countries of origin. This is not the case with the South Africans, who proclaim themselves to be Africans and have no solution to fall back upon.

Possible Role of the Sea

Let us note first of all that there is an unresolved problem, that of the delimitation of the 200-nautical-mile economic zones for Madagascar, Mozambique and France. One can presume however that this potential dispute will not take a sharp turn until the day when the sea bottoms or subsoil have revealed some asset, oil for example, which has not as yet occurred. In any case, this matter seems likely to remain for a rather long time in the realm of diplomacy and demonstrations of presence, before any future use of force might be contemplated.

Let us also note that the question of free passage, in point of fact safe navigation in the straits of Mozambique, if it might pose a problem in international law, is not concretely of great importance. In case of a threat limited to this zone, a detour to the east of Madagascar involves an increase in the length of the trip from Ormuz to the Cape of Good Hope of only about a day and a half. In view of the rising price of the oil being transported, such an addition to the freight would not have any significant effect on our economy.

However one must keep in mind the importance which might be assumed, given such a hypothesis, by a part of the Comoro Islands archipelago and in particular the Mayotte lagoon, on the one hand, and the island of Reunion, a remarkable platform for aerial patrolling of the maritime areas, on the other.

The situation is quite different with regard to the maritime route around the Cape. Let us recall first of all that on an average, 32 oil tankers round the Cape of Good Hope every day, carrying some 600 million tons and 80 percent of the supplies needed by Europe. Geographically speaking, this is doubtless not a necessary focus, because in theory there is nothing to prevent making a longer navigational swing around. However in practice, nautical considerations limit navigation to an area within the radius of a maritime patrol aircraft based on land or an aircraft carrier group cruising in the environs.

It should be made clear that the southern French islands, of which the Crozet Islands archipelago are the closest, are too far away to be able to play a role in the control of this zone.

Thus it is only the continental power, South Africa in this case, or a great maritime nation which could impose the constraints, selective or otherwise, it might see fit on the traffic, forcing Europe, in order to survive, into warlike actions at sea, with all the possible risks of setting off a world conflict this entails. Compared to an action of the same nature in the Sea of Oman, the area of the Cape would doubtless pose a less delicate political problem. One can also see the importance for the West of maintaining a minimum of neutrality for the southern tip of Africa.

Another maritime variation for the USSR would involve imposing a blockade on the South African ports, in a skillfully developed political context. The result for the economy of Europe and the Americans would be comparable to that achieved by the more difficult means of gaining control of the countries in that theater.

All the scenarios which can be imagined should also take into account the fact that the interaction of physically disparate strata of water makes any efficient supersonic detection measures fruitless. This theater thus lends itself particularly to the surreptitious, anonymous and unpreventable actions of submarine fleets. There is no zone more propitious for the "murder without evidence" of commercial navigation than this portion of the ocean.

Conclusion

With the exception of isolated if sensational events which are not moreover always the most important ones, the southern African theater remains distant, little known and poorly understood for many Europeans.

The strategic interest given it both by its exceptional resources and its geographic location in the maritime sector would merit a greater awareness, since the fate of our independence might very well depend on it.

From a more general point of view, it can be recognized that the principle of respect for the frontiers inherited from colonial days, there as elsewhere in Africa, has to date avoided many clashes and wars. The fact nonetheless remains that this status quo cannot survive forever in the face of the basically absurd aspect thereof. The future of the continent calls for the creation of some vast economically viable federations or confederations of state each having the individual independence suited to unique races and traditions. It is along this path that southern Africa can find unity in the diversity of the elements which make it up.

The goal is probably a distant one. That does not make it any the less worthy of every effort.

5157

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ANGOLA-TANZANIA OIL COOPERATION--Luanda, 23 July--A Tanzanian delegation led by S. Barongo, general director of the National Petroleum Company, arrived in this city to initiate discussions with Angolan hydrocarbon officials. In brief statements to ANGOP, Barongo said that the purpose of this visit is to establish "working relations" between the national oil companies of Angola and Tanzania. An official source of the Angolan Oil Ministry explained that it would probably negotiate with the Tanzanian delegation for the sale of crude petroleum to Tanzania. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jul 80 p 10] 6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ITALY--The second meeting by the Angola-Italy Joint Commission was held in Luanda 2 weeks ago and included the signing of minutes of the discussions underway since last 9 July. The delegations on hand were headed respectively by Bento Ribeiro, Angolan minister of industry, and Aristide Gunnella, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The meeting included an analysis of the financial and banking aspects of bilateral cooperation, projects under negotiation, technical cooperation relations, and Italian investments in the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 80 p 6] 11798

INCREASED OIL PRODUCTION HOPE--Angola is going to inject gas into a number of old deposits in Cabinda as a means of increasing pressure and producing more petroleum. A number of experts have announced that this will make it possible to increase production in that important province by 26 million barrels. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 80 p 6] 11798

BULGARIAN COOPERATION DELEGATION--Peko Takev, first deputy chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria and member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party, arrived in Luanda today, Sunday, leading a delegation which will take part in the fourth meeting of the Angolan-Bulgarian joint commission for economic, technical and scientific cooperation. Takev, who was received by Adolfo Nsikalangu, Angola's secretary of state for cooperation, declared on his arrival that he would "discuss common problems and define other tasks." He added that the fourth session of the joint commission will probably provide an opportunity to establish future tasks in the area of Angolan-Bulgarian cooperation. Declaring that Angolan-Bulgarian political, economic, cultural and ideological relations are developing well, the Bulgarian leader wished the Angolan people success in their aspirations to live in peace and friendship with all other peoples. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 80 p 8] 6362

AGREEMENTS ON PRC MEDICAL TEAM, ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES SIGNED

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The Republic of Djibouti and the People's Republic of China have signed an assistance proposal involving the sending of a Chinese medical team to Djibouti and an agreement on accounting procedures between the Bank of China and the National Bank of Djibouti.

A Chinese technical delegation made up of seven persons arrived in Djibouti on Thursday, 17 April 1980. The technical mission was a continuation of the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed in Beijing (China) on 11 December 1979 at the time of the official visit of the president of the Republic of Djibouti to the People's Republic of China.

During its visit to Djibouti, the Chinese delegation held several meetings with Djibouti officials and presented two assistance proposals, one involving public health (the sending of a medical team) and the other concerning construction of the People's Palace.

Following this visit to Djibouti, the government of the Republic of Djibouti, represented by Gourad Hamadou Barkat, prime minister and acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the government of the People's Republic of China, represented by Huang Cuocai, charge d'affaires, joined together on 28 July 1980 in signing a convention on the economic and technical cooperation agreement (signed in Beijing on 11 December 1979) and a contract concerning the sending of a Chinese medical team to Djibouti.

The same day, Ibrahim Kassim, governor of the National Bank of Djibouti, and Huang Cuocai, charge d'affaires of the embassy of the People's Republic of China and representing the Bank of China, signed an arrangement on accounting procedures between the Bank of China and the National Bank of Djibouti concerning the execution of the economic and technical cooperation agreement between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Republic of Djibouti.

BRIEFS

FERRY GRANT--On Wednesday, 30 July, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation joined with the German Credit Bank, in the presence of the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany residing in Sanaa, in signing a financing convention concerning a nonrepayable grant for the supplying of a ferry boat for the Republic of Djibouti. Delivery of the ferry is scheduled for the first quarter of 1981. It will operate between the city of Djibouti and the northern region of the country (Tadjourah-Obock). When it goes into service, the new ferry will help relieve the isolation of the northern region of the country and will provide precious aid to the region's economic and social development. The signing of the agreement symbolizes and expresses the determination of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Djibouti to institute fruitful cooperation between the two countries. The Republic of Djibouti expresses its gratitude to the Federal Republic of Germany for the aid it is providing to the people of Djibouti and welcomes the excellent relations of cooperation, friendship and brotherhood uniting the two countries. [Text] [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 31 Jul 80 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4400

CUBA OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS IN VARIOUS TECHNICAL FIELDS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Government of Cuba has offered 200 scholarships for Ethiopians in 20 different fields for the academic year 1980-81.

According to a press release of the Commission for Higher Education, the areas for training are medicine, veterinary science, electrical, chemical, structural, mechanical, architectural, hydraulic and industrial engineering, metallurgy, geology, sugar-agro-industry, agronomy, animal husbandry, forestry, irrigation and drainage, bio-chemistry, pharmacy, maritime transport and economic of transport.

Prospective applicants are required to present recommendation letters from employer agencies with the signature of authorized officials, letters from pertinent mass organizations supporting candidature and stating whether applicant is employed or student and identifying the place of employment or school, two certified photo copies each of official transcripts of school leaving certificate, and certificates and diplomas, six passport-size photos and curriculum vitae of the applicant.

Applicants for engineering and technology are required to have minimum "C" grade in Physics, Mathematics and one other subject or diploma from junior college or equivalent institute for medicine and agriculture minimum "C" grade in biology, chemistry and one other science subject or diploma from junior college of agriculture and medicine for natural sciences, minimum "C" grade in at least three science subjects or diploma from junior colleges or equivalent institute in science and for social sciences, minimum "C" grade in at least three of the following subjects: Economics, book-keeping, history, geography and mathematics or diploma from junior college in social sciences.

Those who pass preliminary screening may be invited for an interview. Successful applicants will be required to submit health and birth certificates. The deadline for application is August 15.

BRIEFS

CUBANS GREET REWA, REYA--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Member of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba and the staff of the Ethiopian Embassy in the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) and Ethiopians residing there have sent messages of congratulation in connection with the proclamation providing for the formation of Ethiopian youth and women at the national level. In their message to the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) the members of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba said: "We congratulate you on the creation of your organization and express wishes of success in the work ahead of you." The staff of the Ethiopian Embassy in the YAR and Ethiopians residing in that country said that the establishment of REYA and REWA [Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association], in the wake of the official launching of COPWE [Commission To Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] and the successful completion of the historic first congress of COPWE is a testimony to the strength and maturity of the revolution. The creation at various levels of mass organizations provides a solid contribution to the intensification of the revolutionary struggle, said the message from Ethiopians in YAR. The message further stressed the determination of Ethiopians residing in the Yemen Arab Republic to make sacrifices for the realization of the goals of REWA and REYA. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Aug 80 pp 1, 2]

CUBAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The two-man Cuban delegation led by Comrade Antonio Martinaz, member of the National Secretariat of the Committee for the Defence of the Revolution left for home yesterday at the end of their week-long tour of duty here. Comrade Martinaz said on departure at Bole International Airport that the delegation had toured Addis Ababa and Harar town and had observed the activities of peasants' associations aimed at strengthening the revolution and enhancing development. Comrade Martinaz noted that the delegation had exchanged views with officials, members of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee, and political cadres and appreciated greatly the support and zeal of the broad masses to their revolution. The two-man Cuban delegation was seen off on departure by Comrade Solomon Huluneh, Acting Mayor of Addis Ababa and Comrade Ruperto Llanes, Charge d'Affaires of the Cuban Embassy here. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Aug 80 p 4]

CAPTURED ARTILLERY INSPECTED--Comrade Brig Gen Demisie Bulto, commander of the Eastern Command and alternate Central Committee member of the commission for organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, last week inspected the various heavy and light artillery captured and destroyed by the revolutionary army at the Uardere front during its victorious engagement with the invading troops of the reactionary Somali regime. During the ceremony held at Uardere town Comrade Brig Gen Demisie Bulto talked to patriotic Ethiopians of Ogaden and Uardere who had made a great contribution and sacrifice toward the defeat of the invading force fighting alongside the revolutionary army. During the visit Comrade Brig Gen Demisie Bulto inspected the various arms captured and destroyed by the revolutionary army from the reactionary Siad Barre's troops during the period of 27 May 1980 to 17 July 1980, led by Comrade Lt Col Negash Woldeyes, coordinator of the vanguard army. [Excerpt] [L8091512 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 9 Aug 80]

CSO: 4407

MADAGASCAR

SOVIET DECORATION PRESENTED TO ARSENE RATSIFEHERA

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 22 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Moscow--APN/ANTA--In a ceremony at the Kremlin, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Makhmadula Kholov presented the Order of People's Friendship to Arsene Ratsifehera, a member of the Supreme Council of the Revolution of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and deputy secretary general of the Independent Congress Party of Madagascar. This award was made to him for his efforts in the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress, for intensive activity to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Madagascar and the Soviet Union, and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

"The Soviets are aware," Makhmadula Kholov said, "of the vast contribution you are making in the struggle for the strengthening and the economic and political independence of your country, and for its development along the socialist path. As a member of the highest executive body in the regime, the Supreme Council of the Revolution, headed by Didier Ratsiraka, a noted African political figure, under whose direction Madagascar is firmly following the path of progressive socioeconomic change, you have spared no effort to achieve the main goals established by the charter of the Malagasy socialist revolution.

"The Soviet Union values highly the energetic efforts you are making as a member of the presidium of the World Council of Peace, with a view to strengthening detente, halting the armaments race and consolidating peace and security in the Indian Ocean region."

On accepting the decoration, A. Ratsifehera expressed his sincere gratitude to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally.

"This award takes on special meaning for me," he said, "because it has been given to me by the state in which the first official document was the peace decree, a state which for more than 60 years has been implementing, often at the cost of innumerable sacrifices, a policy of peace, and struggling

tirelessly to strengthen international security and cooperation with all nations. I do not regard this high honor as solely recognition of my modest merits. It belongs first of all to our people, to the public organizations, to our revolutionary state, which supports the cause of peace."

In conclusion, A. Ratsifehery expressed his profound satisfaction with the relations existing between Madagascar and the USSR.

The officials of the CC of the CPSU [Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union], the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Malagasy guests attending the ceremony exchanged warm and cordial congratulations.

5157

CRD: 4400

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT INAUGURATES BRIDGE, REFUTES RUMORS ABOUT SOVIETS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 16 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Text] The bridge is located on the Mananjary-Manakara road. And as we said in our Monday edition, with its construction, the ferry will cease to operate at this site. It represents an important event for all those who regularly make this trip. With this new bridge, there will remain only one ferry trip to be made in traveling between Mananjary and Manakara.

The same representatives of the revolutionary regime, President and Madame Ratsiraka, were present here and at Ifanadiana. The same cordial atmosphere also prevailed. The AREMA militants in the neighboring localities came in large numbers to hail their leader. The occasion was a rare one. They also took advantage of this opportunity to support President Didier Ratsiraka's current national renewal campaign with shouted revolutionary slogans.

The addresses delivered on this occasion by the chief of state can be divided into two distinct parts. In a first portion, the chief of state warned the reactionaries and the enemies of the revolution and exhorted the people's masses to pursue the Malagasy socialist revolution ever further. The second portion contained his responses to the concerns of the population. As was noted, such always exist. This is inevitable too, for as the chief of state said, he did not come just to inaugurate a bridge. It was also for him an opportunity to make contact with the people.

Rumors

The rumors to the effect that the Soviet Union is purchasing coffee from us at low prices with the intention then of reselling it at higher prices to the United States were vigorously denied by the president. "This is not true," he said. "It can even be said that it is precisely the socialist countries which are buying from us at relatively high prices." Again in the realm of "official denials," the president promised that the building of the Irondro-Manakara road will be completed despite what the reactionaries and detractors say. In the view of the president, all these rumors are

nothing in fact but hollow protests. And as t'e saying goes, "The dog barks, the caravan passes." Only instead of the word caravan, the chief of state said "brush taxi."

Dishonest elected officials and employees were also a target for the president that day. He confirmed what he said about them last 15 June in Mahamasina. He demanded that such agitation cease and that those involved be the first to set a good example. Mutual respect on all the levels of the decentralized committees must be observed, with the integrity the revolution merits. And the chief of state added: "Some individuals are tired of hearing us list the achievements of the revolution. But there will be even more than there are today."

Where the demands of the people are concerned, a credit of 5 1/2 FMG [Malagasy francs] has already been allocated for the building of the Irondro-Manakara road. Bids have already been solicited. Another 4 billion FMG has been set aside for the instant coffee plant in Mananjary and Manakara. Moreover, the Pangalanes Canal will be modernized by 1983, at least in the portion lying between Toamasina and Mananjary. Work on other sections is under study. Such development, in the Nosy-Varika sector, could resolve a tremendous number of production problems and those inherent in supply. The president also promised a surgical wing for the Mananjary hospital.

Bridges

The bridge commissioned Monday is the Sahaninamorona bridge over the Namorona River, the same river on which, 100 kilometers farther on, the new Namorona dam and an ultramodern hydroelectric power plant have been built. Both were inaugurated on the morning of the preceding day. The bridge is 160 meters long and 4 1/2 meters wide. It is 16 meters above the surface of the water. However at some points, the pillars are sunk as much as a dozen meters underwater. The Italian Cambogi Costruzione company built it. The financing was provided by the European Development Fund (EDF), which is also financing construction of the future Farahoana bridge, making a total amount of 600 million FMG. We might note that the Ampitabe bridge inaugurated a few weeks ago was also financed by EDF funds in the amount of 206 million FMG. In both cases the aid is non-reimbursable. The three projects come within the fourth EDF plan. It can thus be said that the multi-lateral cooperation between Madagascar and the European Nine is developing very well. Mr Robert Goldsmith, EEC delegate to Madagascar, had occasion to discuss this with President Didier Ratsiraka on Monday.

But this is not the final goal. It is a question of succeeding in eliminating the last ferry service in use on the Irondro-Manakara road. This will be done soon because Cambogi has already begun work and completion is expected by the end of this year. This bridge will be 240 meters long. Finally, again on the same road, the Italian enterprise will undertake another bridge 1/2 kilometer long toward the beginning of next year. This bridge is planned to handle two-way traffic. Once completed, the Vangaindrano bridge will be one of the most useful structures of the sort in Madagascar.

MADAGASCAR

NEW DAM INAUGURATED AT NAMORONA

Inauguration Ceremony

Tananrive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Jul 80 pp 1-3

[Article by Arsene Ralaimihoatra]

[Text] A new era is beginning for the development of the "faritany" of Fianarantsoa. But if one reflects further, it is the entire Malagasy economy which will benefit as a whole. With the official inauguration of the Namorona dam and the Ambodikimba hydroelectric plant yesterday, Madagascar will be able to achieve savings in oil coming to 1.5 billion FMG [Malagasy francs] per year. This is the picture from the point of view of the national interest. More specifically where the Betsileo region is concerned, this achievement cannot help but increase its potential for development in view of the current situation and also the prospects for the future.

All of this was discussed yesterday at the foot of the Namorona falls. The river opposite is beginning to resume its normal flow. The noise of the falls a little farther up represented a sonorous and all in all not disagreeable background for the addresses delivered on this occasion. The high wooded hills all around, visible against the persistent fine spray of rainfall, gave still another dimension to the sight of the plant produced by the determination of an entire people to advance ever forward.

The first words spoken by President Didier Ratsiraka were the very same as he forcefully stated in Mahamasina in his speech to the nation on 15 June last. "Tsy manofy Ratsiraka" (Ratsiraka does not dream). In fact, what could be more true on the occasion of the official commissioning of such a precious tool for development as the hydroelectric development project at Namorona. The president sees in it, among other things, the results of his "all-points" foreign policy. And it was not without reason that he himself, and preceding him, his minister of economy and commerce, Justin Rarivonson, the minister in charge of the contractor, JIRAMA, embellished his speech with a few words of Japanese. Mr Rarivonson even went so far as to give an address--not very long--entirely in Japanese.

President Didier Ratsiraka had nothing but praise for this foreign aid involving in particular a loan of more than 3 billion FMC and direct technical aid represented, during the period of the project, by some 40 Japanese technicians. In view of the relatively small number of them and the importance of the project, one cannot fail as well to hail the high technical level of the Malagasy workers and the devoted labor of all of them, without exception, from "the engineer to the driver to the cook," as the president himself pointed out fervently, making it possible to witness this achievement. In this same connection, President Didier Ratsiraka publicly congratulated the JIRAMA, which has been in existence 5 years now, as well as the SINTP, and he personally introduced to all those present the two young "Mahavita azy" general directors of these two state enterprises, Messrs Caleb Rakotoarivelo and Daniel Ratsizafy.

The JIRAMA needed no introduction, as it was on its own ground. The SINTP for its part carried out all of the concrete construction work. And the SERIMA-SINTP was congratulated, in connection with the project, for its "revolutionary readiness" and goodwill in guaranteeing the work of construction on the Ranomafana school.

An Excellent Performer

The president of the "faritany" of Fianarantsoa, Mr Ralahady Jean Marie, played his role well with his usual frankness, listing a certain number of projects inaugurated within this district in just the past few months by President Didier Ratsiraka alone (bridges at Vohipeno and Farafangana, the Fianarantsoa television station, the microwave television link), not to mention the more modest ones being commissioned here now, to the point of suggesting to the other districts a "weakness" on the part of the president for this region. The president was equally eloquent in this connection, saying that the other districts have accepted his presence in Namorona "without jealousy." He noted, in this connection, the presence in Ranomafana of Remanindry Jaona, who came from Toliara, Minister Justin Rarivoson, who came from Tananarive, and he himself, coming from Toamasina. In brief, there could be no clearer fashion of referring to national unity.

About the project itself, the president further added, in connection with the current rain of foreign exchange in connection with oil imports--700,000 tons a year for Madagascar--that a great country such as Cuba accounts for 8 million tons. Now for those of us with natural resources for developing hydroelectrical energy, the future, if this continues, holds great promise. Mr Justin Rarivoson stated this in his way, beginning his speech by saying that "today Namorona, tomorrow Andekaleka, and after that Ivolohe and Taia zompaniry."

This speaker moreover reviewed the history of the Namorona project, without however going back to the genesis of the operation in 1961, during which year the first feasibility studies began. He spoke above all of the

interest President Didier Ratsiraka has had in this project ever since. In 1973, it was recalled, during the first visit the president paid to Japan as minister of foreign affairs, he was immediately able to persuade the Japanese government to support this project. And now for 5 years, since 1975, it has been one of the primary tasks abroad entrusted to Minister Justin Rarivonson and the JIRAMA technicians.

No Problems

The work took 3 years, without problems or incidents. "Mitory fahaizana izany," the minister further stressed. And he added that Fianarantsoa can be proud of its new acquisition, while thanking this district for its understanding, for Madagascar is vast, and other regions also have need of the help of the government.

Many other things were said in the course of this cordial ceremony. But rather than immediately going into them all here, we prefer to return to the subject in a coming issue. Mr Ralahady Jean Marie's passion for his region will then be revealed. His speech was long but interesting from a number of points of view. This was, moreover, the reason for the shortening of President Didier Ratsiraka's address. What could be more normal when one sees the great leader of the district and the chief of state cooperating! Mr Hasegawa, the charge d'affaires at the Japanese embassy, who apologized for the absence of the ambassador, who had to leave for Europe at the last moment, spoke moreover at length of the Japanese-Malagasy cooperation in which we are seeing today a renewal after some years of lethargy. Only yesterday, a Japanese mission arrived in Tananarive for a feasibility study on a water distribution project in the South.

All of this makes it necessary for us to report again soon on Namorona. Meanwhile, the indefatigable president left Ranomafana yesterday afternoon in order to commission the Irondro bridge on the Fianarantsoa-Mananjary road this morning. The importance of this accomplishment can be realized by those who have waited at length at least once, the more so if they have waited several times during the year, for the ferry at this site. With its replacement, there remains only one ferry trip to be made in order to reach Manakara.

This energy on the part of the president was evident yesterday. When he pressed one of the numerous buttons at the plant, he did so in such an energetic fashion as to astound those with him. Here was evidence to the nation that it is not only in the sessions of the Organization of African Unity that Didier Ratsiraka can be energetic. It is his temperament. The revolution, for its part, needs this energy. And if there be need, Namorona is there to demonstrate it.

Technical Description

The Namorona project involved the building of a 5,000-kilowatt hydroelectric power plant on the Namorana near Ranomafana and the installation of the transmission and transforming facilities to link the plant with the distribution network for Fianarantsoa and the complexes in the region.

The completion of this project will make it possible to meet the increased energy needs of the city of Fianarantsoa, to meet the demand in connection with the building of new industries and supply such complexes as those at Ambohimahasoa, Ambalavao, Ifanadiana, and Ranomafana.

Catchment area	475 square meters
Height of fall	83.50 meters
Average annual flow	12.74 cubic meters per second
Guaranteed flow	3.77 cubic meters per second
Mechanical flow	8 cubic meters per second
Installed capacity	5,000 kilowatts
Guaranteed capacity	2,360 kilowatts
Potential energy production (average year)	38,890 megawatt hours

Additional Data

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpts]

Total investments 4 billion 500 million FMC

Financing:

Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (Japanese government)

1973 2 billion yen

1976 1 billion yen

Total 3 billion yen

(About 3 billion FMC)

JIRAMA: 1 billion 500 million FMC

Intake Pipe

Type--Non-pressurized pipe, lined with concrete

Width 2.0 meters

Height 2.4 meters

Thickness of lining 0.2-0.3 meters

Slope 1:600

Length 211.50 meters

Turbine Chamber

Width	2.0-6.0 meters
Length	42.8 meters
Flushing valve:	
Type: Sluice valve	
Width	1.00 meters
Height	1.27 meters
Grid:	
Width	6.00 meters
Height	4.95 meters

Water Catchment Dam

Type--dam--weight in concrete with spillway	
Height of crown	739.80 meters
Length of crown	37.50 meters
Spillway profile	30 meters
Sand trap profile	6.50 meters
Non-spillway profile	1 meter
Height	6.80 meters
Flushing valve:	
Type--steel floodgate	
Width	3.50 meters
Height	5.37 meters

The Work Required:

Japanese personnel	43
Malagasy personnel	420
Concrete	15,000 cubic meters
Open-sky rock excavation	13,100 cubic meters
Underground rock excavation	3,100 cubic meters
Ordinary earth excavation	12,100 cubic meters

\$157

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

CHINESE COOPERATE ON NEW NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Tananarive--ANTA--Chinese and Malagasy engineers gathered for a work meeting in Toamasina yesterday at which Minister of Public Works Bruno Rakotomavo presided. The officials on both sides presented a detailed report on their activities. Mr Rakotomavo took the opportunity first to thank the Chinese who willingly agreed to repair the damaged railroad bridges even though they had come principally to build roads.

Participants in the building of national highway number 2 included 1,500 Malagasy workers and 307 Chinese, using 224 pieces of heavy machinery, including lifts, trucks and cranes. Five brigades are working between Andranonampango and Brickaville. A total of 80 kilometers of earthworks has been completed, 9 bridges have been built and the straightening of the route has been undertaken. The Chinese engineers arrived in 1976. They undertook a study of the work to be carried out and drafted the technical documentation, and the work actually began in December 1978, under the supervision of the prime minister in person.

Difficulties developed with the bad weather, but the inclemencies did not prevent the workers at the site from persevering every day. On the Malagasy side, a laboratory in Brickaville is studying the kind of rough sand needed, and also the asphalt. Materials have been ordered from China to supplement what is on hand. The advice of the Chinese will also be needed with regard to the proper electrical crushing equipment, as well as timber and dynamite in the planned quotas.

The earthwork between Andranonampango and Brickaville will be completed this year before the asphaltting is done between Brickaville and Moramanga. Minister Bruno Rakotomavo praised the self-sacrifice of the Chinese and Malagasy workers completing this road which is vital to our economy.

The railroad, it was noted, has here valuable aid and the TP [public works] officials plan good maintenance of this national highway in collaboration with the Chinese.

The minister promised speedy solutions with regard to the roadway and the dynamite needed for the work.

Yesterday morning Minister Bruno Rakotomavo visited the Brickaville section of the road and a number of the Sino-Malagasy work sites.

JAPANESE IRRIGATION EXPERTS REACH TANANARIVE

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 18 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Text] One Japanese mission follows another.

While the Japanese team which worked on the building of the Namorona dam and the Ambodikimba hydroelectric power plant, as well as the Fianarantsoa television relay station, is packing or preparing to go home (mission completed!), another Japanese team has already joined us. It arrived in Tananarive on Sunday and is preparing to travel to the South where a new mission awaits. And not a small one!

To judge from the interviews we had yesterday with members of the delegation headed by a high Japanese official, Mr Masatoshi Sogabe, the "battle of the water" in the South which appears to be a relatively lengthy task will not be as difficult, however, as might be thought. The team chosen to come to Madagascar has done this same water-harnessing work in Thailand. It was successful there under material conditions more difficult still than those which will be encountered in the South. Messrs Fumio Tamura and Yoshihiko Soji, two other members of the delegation, entirely agreed with the statement by the head of the delegation.

This mission was preceded last year by another entrusted for its part with making the preliminary studies. They proved satisfactory, resulting in the presence now on our territory of an eight-member mission. The region concerning them is the Morombe basin. For 2 months, they will make use of every possible means to find water in sufficient quantity. A number of possibilities are already known--subterranean water beds, river water, that of the Mandrare, etc. It is even possible that the final solution will utilize all these possibilities at once.

It goes without saying how much the great southern area, affected by an arid climate, drought and the lack of drinking water, is impatiently awaiting the final conclusions of this mission. In any case, if the results prove positive in 2 months' time--the planned length of the mission's stay--the "battle of the water" in the South will be well on the way to being won.

BRIEFS

LOAN OF 5 MILLION--Blantyre--The Reserve Bank of Malawi, acting as agents of the Ministry of Finance, have announced details of a K5,000,000 loan, to be raised by the Malawi Government. Proceeds of this loan will be used to finance development projects in the country and to repay a maturing debt. Making the announcement on Friday in a press release, the Reserve Bank said interest will be paid at the rate of ten and half per cent per annum, adding that the loan will be repaid on August 15, 1984. The list of applications will be opened at 8.00 am on Friday, August 15, 1980 and will be closed 11.30 am on the same day. Interest payments will be made twice a year; on February 15 and August 15. The first payment will be made on amounts allotted, the announcement said. "Applications must be for not less than K20 of stock or in multiples thereof. The full payment of K100 per cent is payable on application. Prospectuses giving details of the loan will be advertised in the press and copies may also be obtained from Reserve Bank of Malawi, Blantyre or Lilongwe; from the Secretary to the Treasury, Lilongwe, from branches of commercial banks in Malawi, from the New Building Society and from the District Commissions," the announcement concluded. [Text] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 3 Aug 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

KING INAUGURATES PROJECTS TO IMPROVE SLUM CONDITIONS

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Roland Delcourt "Authorities Attempt to Improve Living Conditions for Slum Residents"]

[Text] Rabat--Among the visits paid by the king of Morocco in recent weeks, which have taken him successively to Essaouira, El-Jadida and finally Casablanca, the last stage may have been the most important. The king will have spent in fact almost a week in the economic capital of the kingdom and its satellite towns, inaugurating various economic and social projects in Casablanca and Mohamedia.

One of the projects involved the laying of the cornerstone for a low-cost housing complex which will house or rather relocate 6,000 families from a popular neighborhood called Hay Mohamedi, better known by the name Carrieres-Centrales (Central Quarries). The king thus made a bold attack on one of the open wounds in modern Morocco--the proliferation of shantytowns.

According to documents published by the housing ministry, the number of urban concentrations did not exceed 15 at the beginning of the century. Currently there are 180, with 14 having a population of more than 100,000. The proportion of city dwellers increased from 10 to 42 percent between 1910 and 1920 and is expected to reach 57.6 percent by the year 2000. The urban population--currently 8.5 million persons--will thus total more than 21 million out of a total population of 37 million.

Two phenomena explain this tidal wave toward the cities: the population explosion (4 million Moroccans in 1900, 20 million in 1980) and the rural exodus. The cumulative effect of these two phenomena has resulted in the doubling of the urban population every 13 years.

Where do these millions of rural people attracted by the city lights live? In shantytowns the population of the largest of which is assessed by the authorities at 45,000 to 75,000 inhabitants.

Two Square Meters Per Person

The historic Carrières-Centrales shantytown, which was the scene of bloody nationalist uprisings in 1957, now covers 42.5 hectares, and a half of the population, estimated at 34,000 persons, occupies space providing an average of 2.2 square meters per person, according to a 1978 survey. The average population density reaches 5 to 1,500 inhabitants per hectare. The average family income does not exceed 300 dirhams (one dirham is worth 1.10 francs). The open wound of the shantytowns, as is obvious, involves two evils: the total lack of jobs and resources in many of the rural zones, and underemployment in the "reception" zones of the large cities.

The problem for the Moroccan authorities thus involves a simultaneous attack against the proliferation of hovels, underemployment, unsanitary conditions and sociocultural infrastructure. Given the never-ending population increase, the authorities believe it is preferable to improve the lot of the inhabitants by gradually converting the shantytowns into normal urban environments and settlements of a social nature rather than moving these populations elsewhere.

The operation undertaken as of the beginning of the last three-year plan (1977-1980) thus involves "improving living conditions of the population in the shantytowns on the spot," by making it possible for them to become owners of a plot of land which will be equipped, with the aid of the state, with minimal facilities (road system, water distribution network and sewers, sociocultural facilities). At the same time, an effort is being made to create jobs in the "zones of activity" near these areas.

The Moroccan government is well aware, moreover, of the need for foreign aid. The ICID [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] has already assumed a role in the "rebuilding" of the shantytowns. In Douar-Boun, Douar-Maadid and Douar-Hajja (60,000 inhabitants), in Rabat; Bordj-Moulay-Omar (75,000 inhabitants) in Meknes; and Saknia (45,000 inhabitants) in Kenitra. In Casablanca itself, the United States is providing direct aid for the modernization of the shantytown of Ben-M'Sik. But the race undertaken between the efforts of the Moroccan administration and the influx of people from the rural sector will be lost at the outset if the rural exodus continues at the same rate. Thus it will be necessary to provide the rural people one day with the means of surviving in the villages where they were born.

MOROCCO

FIRST ALUMINUM SECTIONS SHIPMENTS EXPORTED

Casablanca MAROC SOIR in French 29 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Morocco has made its first export shipment of aluminum sections for use in construction.

In fact, the Morocco Aluminum Plant, built in the Tangiers industrial zone in 1979, recently signed a contract for the processing of 100 tons of aluminum with the major French firm Cédur Pechiney (which controls the greater part of the French aluminum market).

The first 15 tons have just been shipped to France from the port of Tangiers.

Thus, in this aluminum sector which is particularly characterized by intense competition on the international level, Morocco has achieved a place, by delivering a product meeting the world norms and requirements in terms of extrusion, anodizing and price.

Further orders from countries in the Middle East are in the process of conclusion, while the African market is being investigated. Morocco Aluminum, which has a 2,000-ton press, is in fact capable of producing the whole range of sections required in metalwork, the automobile industry, household accessories, irrigation, urban equipment, etc.

Production, which totaled 186 tons in 1979, will increase to more than 1,000 tons by the end of this year. Morocco Aluminum has also submitted a bid for a major irrigation-pipe purchase by the Regional Farm Development Office in Loukos.

Introduced into Morocco late, aluminum is now finding its place in Morocco, particularly in the construction and irrigation sectors, where the annual need is estimated at more than 4,000 tons.

With a view to popularizing the use of this metal, which has certain advantages in ease of use and particularly low maintenance costs, as well as the guarantees it provides in gauging, Morocco Aluminum has established a monitoring service intended to promote the use of aluminum in metal construction by small and average enterprises.

'MAP' CUTS OFF SERVICE TO 'AL-BAYANE' FOR BILL ARREARS

Casablanca AL-BAYANE in French 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Ali Yata: "A New Test"]

[Text] The MAP is no longer supplying news to our paper. On 24 July, we were suddenly informed that we had a period of 3 days to pay our subscription dues to the MAP. On 28 July, this organization suspended its services in ruthless and cavalier fashion, and our two dailies were left to their fate, with the threat that the readers and the country will be deprived of them.

It is true that both editions of our newspaper have continued to come out. But without the MAP news service.

What then is happening?

The board of directors and the administrative committee of the MAP are reported to have decided, on the recommendation of the prime minister and minister of justice, not to supply the subscribers who owe money and who failed to settle accounts within the 3-day period any further. Court cases will be brought against these subscribers, moreover.

What is unusual about this decision, some will ask? It is a routine ploy in business throughout the world of free enterprise to which our country belongs. You buy goods and you pay. You subscribe for a service and you pay the fee.

So be it. But has the MAP become a grocer, selling tomatoes or peanuts?

To the best of our knowledge, no. It is a Moroccan state body, financed by the funds of the Moroccan people, serving the cause of news in Morocco, its customers being basically the Moroccan administration and the domestic press, differing certainly in views, but overall, in the service of the country.

Given this situation, this body should be administered not in a technocratic and narrow business fashion, but with intelligence and flexibility, in a

spirit of national efficiency. Its duty is to facilitate the task of domestic newspapers and to contribute to their development, rather than creating difficulties for them, when they are already experiencing all kinds.

There are those who are pleased to boast of the existence of a free and varied press in Morocco. They are right. But it is also necessary that they avoid hindering its assigned work.

We do not know what the exact situation of our colleagues is or if the MAP has been equally rigorous in their regard. Where AL-BAYANE is concerned, we recognize that we owe this state body the sum of 277,979.42 dirhams. The reason this debt has accumulated is that the subscription is very costly, in excess of 5,000 dirhams per month. Moreover, since its launching, our newspaper has been experiencing a difficult financial situation. It has a continuing and increasing deficit, and its expenditures are increasing constantly while its income is limited and stable.

Under such conditions, we pay our employees and our raw materials suppliers (paper, ink, lead, electricity, water, etc) regularly. With regard to the state, we have been forced to be less regular. Perhaps we were wrong in counting on a certain understanding, which we would not term political, but patriotic.

It is still impossible for us to pay off the debt of more than 27 million centimes under the present circumstances.

And so we request that the MAP review its decision, which serves neither the interests of the country nor those of democracy.

Meanwhile, we have no recourse but to appeal to the militants and their party spirit to ask of them new effort and sacrifice.

We must first of all substitute news of party organizations for what the MAP fails to supply. Put in another way, our comrades, wherever they are, must be alert to what is happening and must immediately inform their newspaper, by telephone in urgent cases and by letter in others.

Secondly, we must devote ourselves more intensively to the problems of distributing our two dailies, to improve and increase their sales, representing the essential basis of our self-financing.

In this connection, the militants will have no cause for complaint about delays in delivery. Taking advantage of the month of Ramadan, we have established both for the editorial and the printing personnel a round-the-clock schedule allowing us to bundle and dispatch both editions on time. Thanks to this, AL-BAYANE is on sale the same evening in Casablanca and Rabat and in the morning in the other cities of the country.

In conclusion, a new and harsh test has been imposed upon us. We can only rely on ourselves to triumph over it, which we must do so that AL-BAYANE can continue in the service of the fatherland, the people, democracy and socialism.

MOROCCO

SOMACA WORKERS VOTE TO CONTINUE STRIKE

Casablanca AL-BAYANE in French 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] The workers at the SOMACA have been on strike since 3 June 1980. They decided to extend their movement and intensify their struggle until the administration agrees to respect the agreement it signed. This is what was unanimously approved in a vote during their general assembly on 28 July 1980.

The workers remain insistent on their rights, asking for the payment of their wages for the period of the strike and demanding that the comrades dismissed be re-hired.

It is thus obvious that nothing is working at the SOMACA, and the halt in its production is having harmful effects on all the branches which depend upon it.

For example, Moroccan automobile production is increasingly being replaced by foreign production!

Two months previously, Toyotas and Isuzus were imported, and new shipments have arrived. Only the administrative paperwork remains before 172 Isuzus will be unloaded for the Moroccan market from the cargo vessel Kala, which is moored in the port of Casablanca.

Now the "non-interventionist" authorities, when it comes to the settlement of social conflicts, have just demonstrated that they prefer to pay in strong foreign exchange for foreign vehicles rather than think of meeting the demands of the SOMACA workers.

This is what can be concluded from the meeting which the secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Mines agreed to hold with a delegation of UMT [Moroccan Labor Federation] workers.

The secretary general expressed doubt about the motives for a strike which has lasted 53 days. And yet the SOMACA workers are asking only that three protocols already signed by the administration be respected.

They are in fact the 21 March 1979 protocol, the 14 April 1979 protocol, and the 19 February 1980 protocol.

Thus the workers only went on strike to protest the violation of the above-mentioned three protocols by the administration. The legitimacy of their action is beyond dispute. Unfortunately, the administration, which enjoys the support of the authorities, does not interpret matters thus.

Persisting in its refusal to respond favorably to the workers, it has gone much farther, undertaking individual and mass dismissals. In this fashion, 16 workers, including 8 members of the UMT trade union bureau, have been dismissed. Threats of dismissal have been made to others.

In brief, the situation grows increasingly complicated. The administration continues its campaign of intimidation, while the workers are struggling to launch responsible and constructive dialog. It is in this sense that the efforts made by the trade union delegation, headed by Hadj Abdelkarim, president of the local UMT union in Casablanca, must be interpreted.

Let us recall in this connection the letter sent by the metallurgical union of the UMT to the prime minister and minister of justice and published in our 19 July 1980 issue.

In this way the authorities, both on the local and national levels, have been confronted with their responsibilities.

Their silence and their indifference to the struggle of the SOMACA workers is encouraging the administration of the SOMACA to multiply its blameworthy actions.

Indeed, this serves no good purpose--either the advancement of an industrial sector which is still seeking its path, or the general interest.

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CSO: 4400

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY SIXTH PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 80 pp 5, 6

[Excerpts] The resolution on the political and organizational offensive and on the work of the assemblies of the people and deputies, which is one of the most important instruments of this session for the exercise of power by the representatives of the people, was approved by acclamation during the third working session of the Sixth Session of the People's Assembly. Particular stress was placed on the offensive which gives us a clear perspective of the future which we are about to build, guided by the principles of the FRELIMO Party. Here is the complete text of this document.

Chapter I

The Sixth Session of the People's Assembly, meeting between 21 and 26 July 1980, right after the Seventh Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, thoroughly analyzed the historical moment in the country.

In this context and in the light of the basic principle that the FRELIMO Party is the leading force of the state and of society, the People's Assembly, in its capacity as the highest power organ of the state, conducted an in-depth study of the way to implement the resolution of the Seventh Session of the Party Central Committee on the political and organizational offensive.

In this setting, the People's Assembly concluded that it was necessary to mobilize all patriotic Mozambican citizens, workers, peasants, soldiers, students, and teachers, artists, craftsmen, merchants, farmers, truck drivers, young people, women, in a word, all those who love their fatherland and who want to contribute to its growth, to commit themselves resolutely to the arduous but exalting fight against underdevelopment, as well as for the construction of socialism in our free and independent fatherland.

The deputies were unanimous in recognizing that this battle will demand many sacrifices and hard work but they were certain that the determination and organization of a people will overcome all obstacles that might arise in the way of the realization of its most profound aspirations.

The political and organizational offensive was immediately transformed into a political on-the-job training effort for the masses and our cadres.

The offensive is already creating a new way of life, a profound ideological battle in the demarcation between our zone and that of the enemy.

In the stores, in the factories, in the ports, in the restaurants, out in the streets, in the government machinery in general, this measure has become a phenomenon of historical dimension, going far beyond simple supervisory action.

The political and organizational offensive has succeeded in imposing itself as a methodology for the combat of our people against underdevelopment.

It is already the fight against the spirit of subservience to foreigners; it lays the foundations of our cooperation within the concert of nations and shows the world the coherence between our principles and our practice.

It will arouse the respect even of our enemies.

The offensive makes the line of ideological demarcation clearer on the international level and especially on the regional level in our continent. This increases our responsibility in the domestic and international context.

Power is the highest responsibility. To exercise it, the people must assume responsibility and must demand responsibility. And that requires knowledge. This is why the offensive above all is more than just a cultural act. It organizes and develops new values; it demands the training of new cadres; it explains and establishes new relationships; it makes knowledge productive, drawing it out of its isolation because it demands the correct link between the technician and the bureaucrat, between the person who knows more and the person who knows less.

We can therefore conclude that:

The offensive is a specifically Mozambican contribution to the fight for the victory of socialism, for the worldwide history of the revolution, for the consolidation of socialism.

Chapter II

The People's Assembly found that, in spite of the advances already achieved in the mobilization of the masses, within the political and organizational

offensive, various erroneous concepts still persist among the population regarding the significance, content, and objectives of the offensive. The People's Assembly proceeded to an exhaustive survey and analysis of these erroneous concepts and identified the following principal ones:

The concept to the effect that the offensive is an action which comes from the outside, that it is a personal action by the president of the republic, by a minister, or, even more so, of a provincial governor;

The concept that the offensive is a temporary action which will only continue so long as its direct action is making itself felt, that the offensive is already over, that the wind is no longer blowing;

The concept to the effect that the offensive is not global, that is to say, that it does not cover all sectors and all persons, but only some sectors, such as supply, housing, and health;

The concept that the offensive boils down merely to repression, violence, or imprisonment.

Devoting particular attention to the many aspects involved in enemy action against the political and organizational offensive, the People's Assembly concluded that this action is manifested in the following ways.

A. Domestic Enemy

The People's Assembly concluded that the domestic enemy includes two intimately linked detachments:

The armed bands,

The individuals who have infiltrated the government machinery and the various sectors of the country's economic and social life.

The People's Assembly concluded that the actions of the armed bands and the destabilizing actions of infiltrators constitute the two sides of the same coin--the coin of domestic counterrevolution.

The People's Assembly identified the following main actions taken by the infiltrators to oppose the offensive:

Using the offensive as a way of intimidating the workers;

Direct persecution or hidden attacks on workers who have the courage to expose situations of injustice or sabotage;

Systematic disfigurement of the deep meaning and the ultimate objectives of the offensive, exaggerating the secondary or accessory aspects in order to conceal the essential aspects;

Shirking responsibility on the part of certain "responsible officials" who seek to escape the action of the offensive by asking for relief from the office they hold, before exposure of their negligence, their incapacity, and their incompetence or dishonesty.

B. Foreign Enemy

Our permanent enemy, imperialism, is aware that the political and organizational offensive represents a qualitative advance of our revolution. Our enemy understood that the political and organizational offensive is unequivocal testimony of the capacity of the Mozambican people, led by president Samora Machel, to advance in the construction of socialism.

For this same reason, imperialism launched a campaign to discredit the offensive on the international level, to make people believe that the offensive is a retreat, a change in direction toward capitalism.

The ultimate objective of this campaign is to create confusion and discouragement among the forces which all over the world support the struggle of the Mozambican people. It is the enemy's intention to create a chasm, a division between these revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces, on the one hand, and the FRELIMO Party, on the other hand.

Chapter III

The contributions made during the debate on the report of the National Elections Commission confirmed and enriched the conclusions in that report.

In the 1980 elections, the ranks of deputies were swelled, there was an increase in the number of people's assemblies, their class composition was strengthened, the social base of popular participation in the exercise of government power was broadened, and the people manifested a high level of political maturity.

Today, the assemblies and their deputies are an immense force which gains ever greater skill in guiding, organizing, and mobilizing the entire people.

The creation of a large number of new local assemblies is a big gain for democracy. But it demands that full support and attention be given to making sure that the assemblies will function correctly and solve specific problems.

In spite of the positive work done so far by the deputies, the tasks spelled out by the FRELIMO Party for the present decade demand a more complete and profound commitment on their part. They demand that the people's assemblies

direct and control the government machinery and participate in its purification and in its adaptation to handle the tasks of building socialism. They demand that the deputies orient the people in the accomplishment of economic and social tasks, that they mobilize the workers for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets, and that they promote the adoption of practices of austerity in places of work, in homes, and in other electoral districts. In summary, they demand that the deputies adopt the values of the political and organizational offensive.

They demand that the deputies make the political and organizational offensive their way of life, the daily way of life of the entire people.

They demand that we promote popular enthusiasm and maturity as revealed during the latest elections.

In the course of its analysis of the report by the National Elections Commission, the People's Assembly found the following:

1. Some people's assemblies, formed during the first general elections, did function but with shortcomings, so that their sessions were confused with those of the government;
2. Other assemblies functioned but only with a portion of their deputies while others either were not assigned any specific tasks or, having been shifted to other areas, were not replaced;
3. In certain places, the higher-echelon structures did not properly keep tabs on the work of the assemblies, so that the deputies were not familiar with their tasks and were inactive;
4. At times, the work methods adopted were not the most correct, so that meetings were held either sporadically or without arriving at any decisions that would permit the correct solution of the problems of the people.

The People's Assembly found that the government machinery had been severely shaken as a result of the offensive. In the meantime, there continues to be in the government a series of shortcomings, of deficiencies, and of ways of behavior which contribute to obstructing the development of the revolution and to creating uneasiness among the population.

Among other things, the People's Assembly detected the following situations in the government machinery:

1. On the level of ministries and other central government agencies, there continues to be, to a great extent, a passive attitude on the part of the workers who do not properly participate and who will not even participate in bringing out problems. On that level, the first phase of the offensive was not taken up in its essence and the significance and scope therefore tend to be watered down.

The offensive is being viewed almost exclusively as a mechanical creation of the control and discipline offices. Parallel to that, there is the mistaken tendency to restrict the action of the control and discipline offices to analyzing file cards and inquiries filled out by the workers and contact with the people is not organized properly.

2. In various sectors of the government machinery, the correct development of the revolutionary process has been hindered by the persistence of out-dated legislation. Here we have the specific case of the customs service. Customs legislation in force was designed to serve the interests of the colonial bourgeoisie which, through various mechanisms, through protective tariffs, held a privileged position in international economic relations. This legislation is an obstacle to the establishment of international economic relations which will serve the interests of the country. It subjects our emigrants to humiliating treatment.

3. Persistence of a narrow departmental attitude and lack of coordination between the agencies and within the agencies.

4. Hiring and general promotion of civil servants without competitive examinations or any other objective criteria designed to evaluate professional competence--something which opens the way to nepotism, favoritism, as well as recommendations for and promotions of incompetent civil servants.

5. Absence of objective productivity and quality control criteria regarding services rendered by government workers.

6. Existence of government officials who persist in adopting attitudes of arrogance, lack of courtesy and decorum in dealing with the people who go to government agencies, thus causing discomfort among the masses.

in the Enterprises

The People's Assembly found that--although there is a general tendency to increase the output and raise productivity, in factories and other production units--there are still countless problems and difficulties which have a negative effect on output and productivity, many times preventing or at least making difficult the accomplishment of the plan.

In dwelling on the issue of the exercise of power, the People's Assembly concluded that in many enterprises the cause of disorganization, lack of discipline, and anarchy resides in the absence of authority on the part of the manager, thus creating situations of power dilution where everybody and nobody commands.

In analyzing the issue of enterprise organization and, particularly, the issue of connections between the various enterprise structures (party cell or GO, management and especially production councils), the People's Assembly

concluded that the cause of the conflicts which sometimes arise between these structures resides in the absence of a clear definition of the areas of competence of each of these structures.

Taking up the problem of worker organization and discipline, the People's Assembly found that the inadequacy of colonial legislation still in force, on relations between the enterprises and the workers, prevented the correct definition of contract relationships between our workers and our enterprises.

In Commerce and Supply

The private, government, or cooperative commerce sector contains ills which contribute to the aggravation of the shortage situation already existing in the supply network.

On the other hand, the network of commercial establishments has so far been insufficient in the big urban centers and especially in rural areas where the very small number of these establishments forces the people to cover great distances in order to get their supplies.

On the other hand, both in the urban and rural commercial network, the quotas of supplies going to shopkeepers are insufficient and that means that the people have to keep running to the stores and stand sometimes in endless lines, especially in the cities.

This situation is further aggravated by the dishonest attitude of some shopkeepers and some store clerks who hoard and divert for their own benefit, as well as the benefit of relatives and friends, considerable quantities of products both before their arrival at the store of destination and even within that establishment.

Chapter IV

In the context of the political and organizational offensive, taking as basis the resolution of the Seventh Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, and for the purpose of providing dynamic impetus for the offensive in all sectors of the government and society, the Sixth Session of the People's Assembly decided the following:

1. On the Level of the People's Assemblies

The people's assemblies, the highest organs of government power on each echelon, are made up of the representatives elected by the people--the deputies. They are workers, peasants, cooperative members, soldiers, patriotic intellectuals, craftsmen, small landowners, all those who, by virtue of their dedication, exemplary work, and patriotism serve the people. Under the direction of the FRELIMO Party, the people's assemblies

and their deputies are at the very center of the political and organizational offensive, they exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat, they galvanize the entire people, and they participate in the tasks of the present decade and establish socialist democracy. In this manner, the deputies:

1.1. Must orient the people in the accomplishment of the economic and social tasks, persuading the people to participate in the control of the execution of the plan and the budget, on their level, thus guaranteeing the success of the great tasks in economic and social development. In accomplishing the tasks assigned to them by law, the people's assemblies must approve territorial plans, guaranteeing the means necessary for their execution. It is up to the assemblies to plan cooperative and family production in the areas in which they materialize people's power.

In this context, the assemblies must plan the production of cereals, oil crops, and small animals. The assemblies must also plan the sale of these products.

1.2. They must be active and conscious citizens, determined to take up and get others to take up the political and organizational offensive as an essential part of the fight against underdevelopment. They must be exemplary citizens in the organization of the place where they work; they are the first to advance toward the construction of the communal villages.

1.3. After each people's assembly session in which they participate, they must disclose their decisions during meetings with the people where they must analyze the specific problems of the specific town, city, factory, enterprise, hospital, medical aid station, cooperative, residential district, GD [Dynamic Impetus Group], as well as block and neighborhood committees.

1.4. They must supervise and actively and permanently contribute to the constant elevation of the functioning level of the people's assembly in the town or city where they live, making sure:

That activity reports are obligatorily presented before the end of the 6-month work program;

That the 6-month work program will be implemented and that the results will be analyzed so that the lessons learned may serve as a basis for the drafting of the new program.

1.5. They must get together, independently of their echelon, in concrete action on the level of the workplace, their homes, or their election district to carry out their tasks in coordination with the structures of the party, the government, the democratic mass organizations, the dynamic impetus groups, and the neighborhood committees.

1.6. They must visit the families in their homes and in their places of work, familiarizing themselves specifically with the various aspects of economic, social, and cultural life in their respective areas.

Together with the executive councils, the dynamic impetus groups, the democratic mass organizations, they must organize places where, on certain scheduled days and at scheduled times, they can receive, listen to, and respond to the requests or doubts of the citizens.

1.7. In carrying out the decisions of the Seventh Session of the Central Committee, they must enthusiastically participate in the activities of the people's assemblies with a view to the dissemination of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the rights and duties of the citizens, and the most important legislative documents--a basic requirement for the promotion and implementation of the ever better defense of and respect for our laws.

1.8. They must resolutely fight against corruption, lack of discipline, disorganization, neglect, negligence, and obscurantism, thus creating conditions for wiping out illiteracy, hunger, poverty, and nakedness.

To do that, they must prevent the appearance of irregularities and promote their correction, since they have the right to be received quickly by the chief of the particular government agency, enterprise, cooperative, or government or private institution, on a subordinate echelon or on the same echelon.

1.9. In carrying out the 6-month work program--within whose framework they must always perform a specific task--they are obligated to report on their activities to the following:

The voters in their place of work, residence, or election district;

The work commission of which they are members;

The people's assembly to which they belong.

2. On the Level of the Government Machinery

It is necessary to pursue to the very end the process of destruction of the colonial government machinery and the construction of the new people's government apparatus in its place.

In this context, the most important actions to be taken are as follows:

2.1. Providing dynamic impetus for the control and discipline offices existing on the level of the ministries, so that they may be active structures in close contact with the people (from whom they must receive criticisms and reports and to whom they must provide clarification).

2.2. Speed up the process of creating control and discipline offices on the level of provincial government.

2.3. Swift elimination of all colonial legislation constituting an obstacle to the country's economic and social development and creation of new legislation regulating and expressing social production relationships which we are building up.

2.4. Guaranteeing that, as of now, hiring and promotions of workers will be based only on competitive procedures.

2.5. Urgent definition of objective criteria of productivity and quality control over services rendered by government workers.

2.6. Continuation of purification drive in the government machinery to remove undisciplined, incompetent, lazy, negligent, careless, corrupt, and sabotaging employees.

3. On the Level of Factories and Other Production Units

The main objective of the offensive on the level of production units is the creation of political and organizational conditions which will permit the overfulfillment or at least the complete fulfillment of the plan. This must be the essential concern of each deputy in dealing with the production units.

An original aspect of the offensive deals with the elimination of privileges of a colonial character which allow the workers in a production unit directly, normally at low prices, to obtain the products of their work. Each deputy must lead in renouncing such privileges and must enlighten the workers on the necessity and justice of this step. The deputy must make it clear to the workers that such privileges, far from serving the national interest, only serve the enemies, corrupt the working class, and turn the workers into little merchants.

4. On the Level of the Schools

The schools constitute one of the most decisive and one of the most delicate fronts in our fight: the fight to win the younger generations, the young people, over to the revolution, over to the ideals of socialism.

Our schools must be centers of dissemination of new values and new ideas; they must be the place where the New Man is forged. But the important role of the schools in the integral development of our children must not cause us to forget that the education of children is above all the responsibility of their parents. A good education is gotten at home. It is the task of the parents to educate the child in the principles of hygiene and cleanliness. In this context, the deputy - be father and exemplary educator.

It is a priority task of each deputy and each conscious and patriotic citizen to support the political and administrative structures of the schools so as to help them in their task of organizing the schools and the political, moral, and civic education of the students.

5. On the Level of the Family and the Home

It is the task of each deputy to organize community life in the residential areas, starting with his own home. Since the family is the basic cell of society, each deputy must within it cultivate relationships of love, friendship, and comradeship which will contribute to the construction of a harmonious environment needed for the correct education of the children. The deputy will mobilize and organize people above all by virtue of his examples; he will educate the masses primarily by virtue of his behavior. The deputy thus must, in the rural areas, live in the communal village and must be a member of the village cooperative.

6. On the Level of the Parkland Areas

At this moment we still have the following in our cities:

The problem of unemployment,

The problem of poverty,

The problem of supply shortages,

The failure to utilize the natural conditions which are so rich for the development of agricultural production along the outskirts of the big cities and in certain areas suitable for agricultural activities in the neighborhoods of the big cities, which would help solve the production and supply problems we face.

In this context, it is the role of the deputy correctly to organize the producers in the parkland areas and to keep tabs on all activities carried out in these areas, within his borough, city or district for the sake of its best possible insertion into the region's production plan.

7. In Commerce and Supply

The offensive launched personally by His Excellency the President of the Republic opportunely contributed to the correction of some situations detected in the commerce and supply sector.

It is therefore up to the deputy on the particular echelon, either on his own initiative or as part of the local structures, to keep tabs on and control the attitudes of the sector following the change. The deputy must mobilize the masses in order actively to participate in the denunciation of

and fight against deviations and attitudes hostile to merchants, workers in that sector, and vendors in the markets, always in close coordination with local deputies and structures.

On the other hand, the formation of long lines requires the people to be properly organized so that, as a result of corrective steps, they may get the necessary supplies, whereas on the other hand efforts must be made, through the organization or initiative of the deputies, to mobilize the working masses so as to increase the output and improve productivity with the objective of soon doing away with long lines which are the result of commodity shortages.

8. Priority for Areas that are Victims of Imperialism and Banditry, Border Areas, and Old Liberated Areas

During its Seventh Session, the FRELIMO Party Central Committee again stressed the priority that must be given by the party and government agencies to the correct organization of the life of the people in zones that are victims of aggression, border areas, and old liberated zones.

Although the major drives to be carried out in these areas are primarily the responsibility of the central and provincial agencies of the party and the government, the people's assemblies and the deputies in these areas are responsible for the following:

- (a) A thorough survey of the situation existing in these areas and forwarding the information to the party and government structures on the respective echelons;
- (b) Mobilization and organization of the masses in search of popular solutions to problems and difficulties detected.

We prepared an x-ray of our country, now that 5 years have passed since the proclamation of independence, and we found:

That the government machinery, which we have, threatened our power, the power of the workers and the peasants;

That, while we were fighting the external enemy, the internal enemy was sabotaging our gains, preventing the advance of the revolution;

That, in Sitatunga, as in our departments, factories, and enterprises, we were facing the same enemy--capitalism;

That we launched the offensive for this reason;

That our offensive therefore is not going to be just another campaign but that it will be a prolonged offensive, a terminate offensive;

A terminate offensive against the class enemy;

A terminate offensive against old ideas, obscurantism, routine, inertia, and passivity;

A permanent offensive against underdevelopment;

That being a part of a part of a permanent offensive is a requirement of the revolution itself and that we must therefore make it a fundamental aspect of our culture;

That the revolution signifies a radical transformation of society and that this transformation must begin on the level of our own mentality because we will be able to liberate the others only if we liberate ourselves;

That it is up to us to launch the offensive in the domestic fight against old ideas, in the fight that will purify, reinvigorate, and release our consciences and create the New Man;

That the offensive is a liberating and creative cultural act--releasing the vast energies and capacities of the people, creating new ideas, creating the socialist man;

That, in putting an end to all compromises, the offensive turns our state into a state which will assure the materialization of the aspirations of our people.

Popular support for the offensive shows us that the people understand that.

The struggle continues! Socialism will win! Maputo, 26 July 1980.

5058

CSO: 4401

U.S. ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTING PALESTINIAN SOLUTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 80 p 12

[Commentary by M.A.]

[Text] The UN General Assembly is now meeting in special emergency session to debate the Palestinian question, a fact that in itself represents a significant victory for the PLO.

It is with expectation, therefore, that we await the result of that meeting and what may actually come of it as a step toward relieving a situation that is daily becoming more tense. But also expected is U.S. disapproval of a resolution of support for the Palestinian cause. The reason is that even before the session began, the United States called it "unnecessary" and Israel felt it was "illegal."

Unnecessary and illegal? Why? Are the United States and Israel hoping for a miraculous solution under the Camp David Accords? Are the United States and Israel more legal in their arguments than an entire General Assembly that includes most of the world's countries?

There are obvious facts substantiating the alert sounded by the PLO ambassador to the United Nations when he said that it is urgent to come up with a peace agreement for the Middle East because of the danger that Israel and its Arab opponents will go to war again.

The United States has been trying everything to prevent a solution to the problem, and it even succeeded in silencing the West European countries when they were outlining an initiative that stopped in midstream. It sought other focuses of attention--in Afghanistan and Iran. But the Palestinians are not alone in their struggle. They have the solid support of the progressive forces and the countries in the nonaligned movement, which in this session have effectively shown which side they are on.

All the ingredients exist for a cohesive force against the U.S. scheme: we have the howling failure of Camp David, we have the challenging insurrection against Israel in the territories it occupies, and we have the PLO stronger than ever and the evidence that in fact it represents not the desires of an isolated group but those of an entire people that is oppressed by Zionist expansionism.

QUESTIONABLE PRICING BY PEOPLE'S STORES ATTACKED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jul 80 p 2

[Letter from reader Custodio Bulele]

[Text] The selling price of rice has been set by law based on the quality of the product being sold.

Despite the existence of that classification of grades and its accompanying price list, what we are witnessing today is an "ignorance" of its existence with no reaction from those in authority.

"Trinca" rice is being sold to the people as though it were Grade 1 rice. That's right! It's exactly like buying a pig in a poke.

The old axiom says, "My boy, the belly is sacred," and the people, in order not to tighten their belts any further, buy it at that price (meaning the price of Grade 1 rice). And of course, as frequently happens, they even stand in line to do it.

The paradox enters the picture when it is the People's Stores which practice this speculation. It is an aberration--an aberration because they come under the Ministry of Domestic Trade and, as far as I know, that is the ministry that sets--or has set, to be more precise--the said prices.

In contrast, it was just recently that the National Supply Commission protested (correctly, be it said in defense of the truth) against the speculation that exists in the sale of matches.

So why is no one's mouth being opened now, all the more since this situation involves an essential item? Thousands of meticals are being stripped from the people, who expend a lot of sweat to earn them. Action to clarify this situation is urgent.

Eliminating hunger in our midst was defined as a task to be carried out in the decade from 1980 to 1990.

11798

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESBYTERIAN LEADER PRAISES ORGANIZATIONAL OFFENSIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] "The opportunity given me to take part in the discussions will make it possible for me to gain a deeper understanding of our country's problems," said Isaias Funzamo, president of the Synodical Council of the Presbyterian Church of Mozambique, who is participating in the sixth session of the People's Assembly.

Approached by the national press between group work sessions, the clergyman showed great interest in expressing his opinion regarding this current session of the highest organ of government. He said:

"I never thought that problems could be faced so clearly and openly as I have been seeing on the part of all the participants. We have been accustomed to hearing that everything is going well despite the difficulties, but now nothing is left unsaid; things are being told just as they are."

As he himself declared, this is a primary achievement attained by the political and organizational offensive in progress in our country. "But the offensive is not just national, but international, and we had occasion to understand this in the opening speech of Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique," Funzamo added.

Wish To See Our Problems Solved

This is the third time the president of the Synodical Council of the Presbyterian Church of Mozambique has taken part in sessions of the People's Assembly. Speaking particularly about the current session, our respondent said:

"I think it is very important that the guests are participating in the working groups. I was surprised, because this is the first time this has happened. With this opportunity I have had, since I have often traveled abroad and have been questioned about our country, I will now be in a position to give a true picture of it."

After a short pause, without hiding his satisfaction, Fonzamo declared: "The purpose of all this activity is to resolve our problems. All of us want to see our problems resolved, so we cannot ignore the problems that exist everywhere. This is the only way to resolve them."

Offensive Really Involved Everything and Everyone

Fonzamo was eager to talk about the political and organizational offensive. Indicating his surprise, as he himself would confirm later, the clergyman noted: "Now I understand that, in the end, the offensive does not simply involve factories or warehouses; it is also directed at the state apparatus, it is directed at all sectors of activity and at all of us."

The last question to come up in our interview pertained to the degree to which the decisions made by this highest organ of government are implemented. In this regard, the president of the Presbyterian Synodical Council said generally that "much is accomplished, but there is much more to be done. There is an effort to do much more, but there are still problems that must be overcome."

6352

CSO: 4401

SERIOUS DROUGHT IN INHAMBANE PROVINCE CAUSES DEATHS

Maputo NOTICIAN In Portuguese 27 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] One of the most serious droughts in recent years in this country has seriously hit some provinces, particularly vast areas in Inhambane and a part of Tete.

In Inhambane, where the situation is more serious, more than 300,000 persons are affected, as was noted the day before yesterday by Ismael Osman, provincial party secretary for economic policy; he added that the thirst and hunger which are widespread in that province, have already caused some deaths.

To remedy the situation, the National Commission for Natural Disasters has allocated an amount of 1 million meticals to that province. In view of the need for immediately making expenditures intended not only to purchase products in other provinces but also to transport them, serious austerity measures will be taken to make sure that this sum will be enough.

The provincial officer in charge of the party's economic policy addressed the chiefs of the district census offices as well as university students and emphasized that hunger and thirst have already hit the districts of Covure, Vilanculos, Massingao, Morrumbene, Panda, and Homoine.

Ismael Osman remarked that the population in those regions is moving from one place to the next which makes census work difficult.

The party's provincial economic policy secretary in Inhambane on the occasion described the efforts to be made; he admitted however that these efforts are insufficient since the province of Inhambane does not have a capacity of its own to tackle the problems arising from this natural disaster.

In Tete, where the situation is less difficult in spite of everything, the drought caused cassava and sweet potato cultivation to be promoted intensely in various districts due to their resistance to the weather conditions prevailing there at this time.

talking about this situation, Rui Valadares, the provincial agriculture director in that province, told our correspondent several days ago that the rainfall shortage this year in Tete meant that most of the people were left with their granaries empty since they were able to harvest little on their fields due to the drought.

The situation in Tete is further aggravated by the fact that the people living there over the past 3 years experienced various difficulties because, in addition to the drought, they were also victims of the flooding of the Zambeze River which, in addition to destroying the fields, also swept away a good deal of their other assets. On top of that, some areas also suffered from the economic effects of attacks by the racist regime of Ian Smith.

The provincial agriculture director in Tete noted however that, in spite of these difficulties, production in some northern districts, particularly the district of Angonia, will partly remedy the situation in the districts most heavily hit by the drought.

7058

(SO: 4401

TRANSPORTATION MATERIEL INVENTORY PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] The Second National Conference on Port, Rail and Highway Equipment and Maintenance ended yesterday in the city of Inhambane. With regard to maintenance, among the most important decisions were to inventory all existing equipment by the end of this year, to standardize nomenclature and symbols and to plan economically for preventive maintenance, repair and retirement of equipment, through a rational use of resources.

Seeing professional training as essential to proper maintenance, the delegates gave first priority to the training of instructors to create the necessary conditions for a qualitative advance, so important in this area.

In this phase, priority should also be given to basic training, understood as the academic training of the less qualified worker.

The National Conference on Port and Rail Equipment and Maintenance came about as a result of the country's political and organizational offensive, as well as the decisions of the Lusaka and Lubumbashi summit meetings in which transportation and communications were defined as areas of priority for economic cooperation in this region of Africa, constituting a challenge to our capacity to respond.

In light of the high indices of idleness and the progressive deterioration of port, rail and highway equipment, the second meeting defines as areas of major concern the attitude toward maintenance, supplies, professional training, policy and the elaboration and immediate implementation of manpower [planning].

The closing session of the meeting was chaired by Zacarias Pala de Lima, deputy national director of ports and railways of Mozambique. Some officials connected with transportation in Inhambane were also present.

Automobile Park Over 20 Years Old

Regarding the status of the automotive equipment of the Mozambique Railway enterprises, the participants at the meeting concluded that over 50 percent of the transport enterprise equipment was idle. In most cases, the automobile park consists of vehicles over 20 years old, for which parts and accessories are no longer available on the market.

Moreover, it was noted that in the automotive sector of Mozambique Railways in particular, and in the country as a whole, there is a great diversity of makes and models. This situation is a major factor in the inadequate maintenance observed today.

To solve this problem, which affects the entire national automobile park, the participants concluded it was necessary to begin to regionalize and centralize automobile makes and models.

In a first stage, vehicles of the "International" trademark should be concentrated in one area. International vehicles will be concentrated in Lapala, and Atkinsons in Gaza. There are also plans to centralize Berliet, Volvo and Mercedes Benz models.

It was also decided that firms representing these companies will be responsible for surveying the needs of the different vehicles. Each technical assistance firm should be responsible for the work on the vehicles of the manufacturer it represents.

The participants also agreed that directors should be designated for each make of vehicle, to aid in the inventory operations to be conducted by the technical assistance firms.

6462

CSO: 4401

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT OF STUDENTS IN CUBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpts] "Young Mozambicans Studying on the Isle of Youth" is the theme of a photographic exhibit which opened at 1800 hours yesterday in the National Museum of Art. The exhibition was organized in observance of the Sixth Session of the People's Assembly and will be shown until the end of the month.

The exhibit contains various photographs taken of each of the activities of these children of the Mozambican people in the Eduardo Mondlane and Presidente Samora Machel Schools, in the Republic of Cuba. The exhibition was mounted by the National Service of Museums and Antiquities.

Special Salute to Students in Cuba

During the exposition, visitors will receive a brochure about this photographic portrayal of Mozambican youth on the Isle of Youth in Cuba.

The brochure features a special greeting to the parents and families of these students, offered by the directors of the Mozambican schools in that Latin American socialist country. At one point, the document states: "We are sure that with their discipline and dedication to study, they will be the future builders of this socialist country."

In addition, the salute from the directors of these centers stresses that "with their tenacity and quickness, the students have come to cement their political and ideological convictions. They will be wholly developed men and women, the bulwark of the Mozambican revolution," it adds.

The special salute to the parents and families of the Mozambican students in Cuba also embraces the students of the 25 September and 28 January secondary schools. "Despite the short time they have been on our island," the greeting says, "they have conducted themselves excellently in their studies and the other activities in which they take part."

6362

CSO: 4401

LARGE INVESTMENTS CONTEMPLATED FOR RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] As a result of the development of regional cooperation relations in the field of transportation and telecommunications, which several countries of southern Africa are now trying to broaden, the activities of the People's Republic of Mozambique will over the next several years experience an unprecedented impetus particularly regarding international commodity traffic.

This increase will require tremendous efficiency and a capacity for response on the part of the three main enterprises of the Railroads of Mozambique, specifically, the Northern, Central, and Southern CPM (Mozambique Railroad); this will therefore imply tremendous investments both for the maintenance of existing equipment and for the purchase of miscellaneous rolling stock, including freight cars, locomotives, and passenger coaches.

With these prospects in mind, the Directorate of Ports and Railroads is anticipating an increase in the current "diesel" locomotive inventory so as to be able to handle the huge flow of freight at Mozambican ports. With a view to providing future traction capacity for the railroad and port sector in keeping with requirements, to be spelled out by the combined service with the various countries in the region of the continent, it was learned that the CPM administration will shortly purchase a new fleet of electric locomotives.

This equipment, which will be purchased for the first time by Mozambique, will be earmarked primarily for the southern CPM, following electrification of that railroad line.

Concerning passenger rail transport, it was also learned that new coaches are to be purchased, along with the introduction of new transport units, with a view to countering the deterioration in the current passenger transportation situation.

The rationalization of existing equipment, through better distribution over the main railroad and port enterprises, is another one of the measures

to be taken with a view to guaranteeing greater operational efficiency in this sector. Some of the steam locomotives currently in service with the Southern CFM will in the future be switched to the Central Line.

The future development of national railroad and port operations will be promoted not only by cooperation relations with the various countries in this region but also by activities in the domestic production sector, primarily the mining industry, which will certainly call for a great railroad capacity in order to ship the product out.

Another one of the aspects to be considered in the long-term development of the country's railroads and ports is the need for stepping up the domestic production of spare parts. This effort--whose implementation is currently taking place at a rate below the real capacities of the existing factories--will in the future permit better maintenance of equipment and the technological advancement of the workers. This activity on the other hand will make it possible to save large amounts of foreign exchange.

END
(30) 4401

MABOR TIRE PRODUCTION PRAISED; EXPORTS TO TANZANIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] A shipment of 2,750 heavy-duty tires in three sizes and various qualities will be sent this morning to the United Republic of Tanzania under the terms of a trade contract between that brother country and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The shipment represents part of a total sale of 12,000 tires, which will be shipped in successive lots of 1,500 units per month.

This is Mozambique's first export from Mabor, the only firm in the country producing tires and inner tubes for automobiles and tractors. In monetary terms it represents the entry of about 75 million meticals in foreign exchange reserves.

According to Ermenegildo Gamito, director general of Mabor of Mozambique, Tanzania has also expressed an interest in acquiring 1,000 rear tires for tractors, and the firm has already been approached by several countries also eager to acquire articles produced by this Mozambican manufacturing unit.

Assured Supply for Domestic Market

Mabor of Mozambique went into production in February 1979 and to date has produced about 150,000 tires of various types and sizes, namely, light radial, commercial, heavy commercial and heavy tires, and tractor tires (front and rear). In March of this year it went into manufacture of inner tubes to fit the respective tire types, with a production line operating in three shifts.

The goal of Mabor's two production lines this year is 138,575 tires and 105,350 inner tubes, figures stipulated in the Central State Plan. "We hope to surpass this goal. For example, production of inner tubes, which began less than 6 months ago, is now running at over 630 per day. By October we expect to achieve the maximum programed average of 712," Mabor's director general reported.

With this output, the domestic market is assured of a supply. It is noted that all the inner tubes produced are for domestic consumption.

"According to the plan, domestic tire consumption is estimated at about 100,000 per year. In 1980 we have produced 138,575 tires, which means we will have a surplus. Thus the domestic supply is absolutely guaranteed. Incidentally, the tire shortage which the country was experiencing is now ended," Gamito noted.

Model To Follow

In several respects, Mahor of Mozambique is a model for companies to follow, beginning with the clear organization in all its sectors, from the factory and administrative sectors to the social area.

"We have a high degree of discipline and dedication. We could even say that there is no absenteeism on the part of any employee. As a result, we are achieving about 85 percent of maximum production, which is very good. Obviously, it was difficult in the beginning, but we worked hard and today everything is proceeding normally. Discipline has already become part of the life of the worker."

6467

CSO: 3501

LIMPOPO VALLEY RICE PRODUCING CAPACITY

Transportation Affects Mechanization Benefits

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] As a reflection of the gradual improvement in the organizational level and development of the introduction of advanced technology, the rice harvest for the 1979-1980 agricultural season was completed one month ahead of schedule when compared to earlier years at the Limpopo agribusiness complex; it was possible to harvest 75 percent of the cultivated area by mechanical means and that resulted in a considerable decline in production losses. This advance was due to the adaptation of a component of the harvester-combines to the conditions encountered in the field and the variety of rice cultivated there, combined with an improvement in the training level of the combine operators who had improved their skills in handling the machines.

As a result, out of a total cultivated area of 15,182 hectares, 7,000 hectares have been planned for manual harvesting while the rest was to be harvested by machines. Contrary to these forecasts (during earlier seasons, the manual harvest always by far exceeded the harvest gathered by the combines), the adaptation of machinery and the improvement of operator skills made it possible to move up from a unit yield of 86-90 sacks per day to 200-300 sacks per day for each harvester combine. Instead of the anticipated 8,000 hectares, the mechanical harvest covered a total of 10,042 hectares.

According to what Jorge Tembe, director of CALL, who was contacted several days ago in Chokwe, told our reporter, this inspiring result was also partly due to the system set up for machinery maintenance which made it possible to reduce the idle time due to damage.

Progress Brings New Problems

But this progress also signified new problems since the correct and proper utilization of machinery means that the entire harvest process has to be

properly put together and must be accomplished at the same rate, from the harvest as such and the threshing, all the way to rice processing and transportation.

What happened this year is that, although the entire harvest was completed one month ahead of schedule (during earlier years, it was usually finished in the beginning of August), the truth is that the machinery exceeded the shipping rate and transportation capacity.

Due to that, out of the total of 390,181 sacks of rice harvested (rice in hull), a large portion is still out in the fields, awaiting shipment to the hulling plant; major difficulties have been noted in the transportation facilities, above all due to the large tonnage to be transported and the train assembly procedures.

Birds, which annually devour between 10 and 15 tons of rice, when they are not properly combatted, also continued to create difficulties toward the end of the season in spite of the bird control drive involving the use of aircraft. A study conducted by technicians connected with the CAIL, in coordination with the FAO, was begun this year in order to work out a more effective process for fighting the birds. This study includes a survey of the settlement habits of the birds, in terms of the location of their nests and other characteristics of their biology.

Increased Rice Cultivation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] As part of the projects for the expansion of the Limpopo agribusiness complex, the rice cultivation area for the next 1980-1981 agricultural season will be increased from 15,000 to 16,000 hectares. This increase, which includes the creation of new irrigated land and other support facilities, must be viewed against the background of the need for promoting progressive growth in this government enterprise in every respect so as to guarantee the efficient utilization of machinery concentrated there, plus greater profitability from the huge investments.

During the first phase, this expansion will involve the complete utilization of 15,200 hectares of irrigated land now in existence, plus 800 hectares of new recently established irrigation land, to be cultivated during the next rice planting season, where work has already been started.

In the meantime, the other phase of expansion for the Limpopo agribusiness complex is a part of the general project for the accelerated development of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys. This will include the long-term creation of support facilities on all levels of the production process, where, in addition to physical growth in terms of larger cultivation areas, plans call for the construction of stables for dairy cattle, irrigation equipment, and others.

BRIEFS

MILITIA-WORKERS RELATIONS--In the afternoon of the day before yesterday, the FAMA (expansion unknown) clothing factory on the outskirts of Beira, Sofala Province, was visited by the individuals who for the past few days have been attending the first retraining course for people's militias in that city. Their visit to that unit for the production of clothing was for the purpose of acquainting them with the difficulties faced by the workers in their daily activity and thus strengthening the ties between the people's militias and the workers. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 80 p 2] 11798

NEW SALT-PRODUCING COMPLEX--The salt-producing complex in Nova Mambone, Inhambane Province, construction of which began in January 1979, will be inaugurated today. It will eventually comprise 50 hectares of saltbeds with a capacity of about 7,500 tons of salt annually within the next 5 years. Construction of the Nova Mambone complex, which is being carried out under the technical direction of a team of experts from the DPRK, is the result of a protocol of economic and technical assistance that was signed in 1975 between the People's Republic of Mozambique and that Asian socialist country. The portion to be inaugurated today is the first and includes a total of 16 hectares that should be producing from 600 to 800 tons of salt annually by the end of 1980. To that will be added another 22 hectares in 1981, and the latter are expected to add between 400 and 500 tons of salt to the total during the period from June to December. The salt to be produced in Nova Mambone at first will be used to meet the requirements of the domestic market, but this does not mean that the possibility of exporting salt later has been ruled out. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jul 80 p 1] 11798

MAPUTO-CHICUALACUALA RR CONNECTION--At 1240 hours yesterday, Wednesday, the first train passed over the railway bridge at the Macarretane Dam since transit was interrupted last September, when the bridge was damaged during one of Rhodesia's largest attacks against our country. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jul 80 p 1] 6362

U.S. GRAIN PURCHASE REPORTED--Mozambique will purchase wheat from the United States of America worth 162 million meticals over the next 2 months as part of an exchange of commercial notes signed yesterday in Maputo at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This exchange of notes between these two countries amends an agreement signed in Maputo on 23 July which also calls for the purchase of 162 million meticals of wheat [1 metical--1.5 drachma]. The total agreed upon calls for the country being supplied with 60,000 metric tons of wheat (representing an expenditure of 325 million meticals); the wheat should reach Mozambique next October. Purchases will be made as part of a long-term loan granted by the United States to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The notes were signed, for Mozambique, by Jose Dias Marques, national director of commercial operations, Ministry of Foreign Trade, and for the United States, by William Twaddell, the charge d'affaires of the United States in Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jul 80 p 1] 5058

OPEC DEVELOPMENT LOAN--Maputo, 22 July--A loan agreement was signed yesterday in Vienna, capital of Austria, between the OPEC fund for international development and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. This agreement, the third to be signed with this fund, is within the framework of support for the economic development of developing countries, one of the aims of this important international financial institution. The agreement was signed by Prakash Ratilal, vice minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique, representing the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Dr Ibrahim Shihata, director general of the fund. Leading a Mozambican delegation, Prakash Ratilal arrived yesterday in London, where he was cordially received by members of the British Government. In the English capital, the Mozambican delegation will establish contacts with government officials and financial and industrial circles to strengthen the existing ties of cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4401

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PRESIDENT ATTACKS INDIFFERENCE, ABUSES, SABOTAGE

Sao Tome REVOLUCAO in Portuguese 30 May 80 pp 3, 5, 6, 8

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Coordinating Council!

Illustrious invited guests!

Comrades militants!

Companions in the struggle for national reconstruction!

As has been disclosed on radio, we are not going to review all of our activities over these past 4 years today and we are not going to review the activities of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe], from the First Assembly in 1978 until today, either.

We will very briefly talk about the results of that assembly but the thing that concerns us basically at this gathering is to take up some problems that worry us.

I did not want to start my second 5-year term of office and I did not want to install the new government which is to run the country for the next 5 years without first taking up with the people of Sao Tome some of the important problems, some of the anomalies which exist in our society and which have hindered a faster advance in the process of transforming our country so as to build happiness for the entire people of Sao Tome.

You comrades know that, for several days, we held an enlarged cabinet meeting, a cabinet meeting which lasted more than a week. The objective of this enlarged cabinet meeting was to analyze a series of problems existing in our society, to analyze the implementation of the 1980 Plan, to determine specifically what is going on in each sector, in order to get an overall view of the problems existing in the country so that we may take the steps necessary to eliminate those difficulties.

We found out that there has been a tremendous drop in labor productivity in all sectors of national life; we learned that, in almost all sectors of national life, we have carelessness, neglect, and abuses in the utilization of products and working materials.

We found that there is dishonesty in all sectors regarding the utilization of the assets of the people. The workers in general and the responsible officials in particular remain indifferent whenever somebody damages the assets of the government, the assets of the people. We found that, in all sectors of activity, no importance is assigned to work schedules and work is not being done correctly during working hours. Together with the CMA [Enlarged Cabinet Meeting] we learned that there is general lack of discipline in all sectors, that everybody wants to issue orders, that everybody wants to be the boss, that everybody wants to have a title and of course under these conditions, where everybody wants to issue orders, we wind up doing nothing in the end. We also found that many of the responsible officials do not have the requirements for such posts. Being a responsible official means not only drawing a different salary from that of the other workers at the end of the month. We also found that there are many who do not deserve to be managers.

We were told, during that CMA, that the managers in all sectors engage in favoritism, that they push their own friends, that they put their own relatives in, that they shirk their responsibilities, that they do not do anything at all and that they simply let things slide. We also learned that many workers, in the agricultural enterprises, in the workshops, in the offices, in the hospitals, in the ministries and other sectors, do not obey their supervisors, do not get to work on time, and are undisciplined. We likewise found that we have speculation, theft, widespread stealing. All of these ills were exposed and analyzed during the CMA and today, at this meeting, we are going to talk about all that and many other problems which worry us and here we are going to take together those measures which are necessary to put an end to that situation.

We had to nationalize the farmland, which had been a symbol of the exploitation and domination of our people; we nationalized the health system, we did away with private medicine (visits to the doctor are now free of charge); we nationalized education (going to high school, finishing 5th and 7th years, getting scholarships to study abroad--these things have stopped being a privilege); we created social welfare (everybody will have a guaranteed old-age pension). We put foreign trade under control. A country as small and poor as ours cannot afford the luxury of having free foreign trade and we did all this because we always wanted to be honest toward the people and we tried to do all that, which is included in the program of the MISTP, prior to independence. And that struggle was difficult, it was quite difficult. A poor country, without resources, cannot advance and do so quickly if we continue passively to accept the anomalies existing in various sectors of our national life.

In the agricultural sector, productivity is low.

In the management of many agricultural enterprises, there is a lack of dynamism; the managers simply let things slide, they close their eyes, they do not want to take any steps. And we found that some managers simply ~~issue~~ issue orders. In many enterprises, we found a considerable increase in second-grade cocoa. This is due to neglect, lack of discipline, and sabotage.

This has serious consequences in terms of our earnings and that lowers the value of our cocoa. We must sell second-grade cocoa cheaper although we could sell first-grade cocoa, earning much more money. All of this looks like sabotage to us; it cannot just be coincidence.

In the industrial and commercial sector, the quarterly plan was not accomplished. And that concerns both quantity and quality--standards which were not met even in the production of beer, even in the sawmills. Of course, some people tried to find excuses by blaming the lack of raw materials--but that is not true in certain cases. We had problems, for example, in supplying the population with bread. We had wheat flour in sufficient quantities. There was no need for a bread shortage. The idea was to cause long lines to form due to a decline in the availability of bread, to get the people to understand that, if there is no bread, it is because the government is not importing sufficient flour. That is not true. A small comparison of imports in 1973 and 1979 and, for example, for 1980, shows us that this is a big lie. If we do not have enough bread, it is not due to lack of imports. I would also like to ask whether the poor quality of bread is also due to the lack of flour. Those who bake bread today are the same who baked it during colonial times. And during colonial times we had good bread to eat but today, the same people make bad bread. Why? To get the people to be dissatisfied; that is the purpose.

Regarding this supply problem, I would like to make this issue perfectly clear once and for all. There may have been a lack of goods and some people started rumors to the effect that this is due to the administration's failure to import certain items; let us look what the statistics tell us on that score. In 1979, we imported more rice than in 1975. As far as wheat flour is concerned, as we said before, in 1979 we imported three times more flour than in 1975. Looking at milk, we imported three times more in 1979 than in 1973-1974 and we are planning to import four times more in 1980, 2 1/2 times more butter in 1979; in 1979 we also imported 1/3 times more beef than in 1973 and we are going to import four times more in 1980. In 1979 we imported three times more cheese than in 1973-1974 and we are planning to import three times more in 1980; we have had increases in dough, in olive oil, in edible oils, we had a nine-fold increase in 1979 and in 1980 we are going to import 11 times more canned meat, 3 1/2 times more in 1980 and three times more in 1979, compared to 1973. I could give you several other examples. In other words, we are importing more daily necessities than during colonial times.

Why do these products not turn up in our stores? Why are the shops not full? First of all, because there are more people who want to buy things, people who are buying today but who did not have any money yesterday to do any buying with.

There has been an increase in the import of products but the truth is that there has also been an increase in the number of "mouths." There are many more people who want to buy. Although there was an increase in imports, there was a decline in the quantity of products which we exported. We demand more and more but we give less and less. We have to put an end to that. Therefore, if we want more, we have to work more.

We must make sacrifices in order to try honestly to serve the people but there are individuals who try to create confusion. We cannot tolerate that; we cannot keep trying to row forward while there are other individuals who are trying to push the canoe back.

We have to eat what turns up as the result of our sacrifice, our work, and as we gradually advance, as our work turns out to be more productive, we can be sure that we will be eating better.

This means that we are not making the minimum sacrifice necessary; we want everything to be easy for us.

Hoarding plays an important role in this supply problem. We import items, convinced that they will last for 6 months but just a month and a half later everything has disappeared. The problem is that we do not know how many more of us there are but we also know that there are people who purchase in quantities and that they hide the stuff in order to sell it later at twice the price.

Now, I would like briefly to touch here on the question of the merchants. We know that some merchants are still dissatisfied, primarily those who were very successful during colonial times or who came out after 25 April. Now, the merchant class all over the world is the most egotistical caste, the most individualistic on our planet. Its only concern is to "make much money." It is not satisfied with little, it wants everything it can get, it wants the most; this in general is the mentality of all merchants. But there are merchants who are nationalists, who participate in their country's development.

When I was in Cape Verde, I saw that the merchants there participate significantly in the reconstruction process of Cape Verde. There are mixed enterprises involving the merchant and the government; merchants participate in construction projects to help the administration solve housing problems; merchants do not send money outside, they keep their money in Cape Verde and they are nationalists. In our country, merchants do not participate in the process, in national reconstruction.

I am not against merchants. I believe that merchants, with their experience, can render better service toward the development of the country and the people.

Our merchants should copy the example of the people in Cape Verde.

Continuing its analysis, the CSA found that, in the construction industry, the construction and repair workers have the lowest productivity in the country. Projects which were planned for 1979 and which were supposed to have been finished in 1979 are still not ready; there is tremendous disorganization in this sector; there is a tremendous lack of discipline in this sector and right now we are in a critical situation regarding the housing construction program; there are projects, especially schools, which have been completely paralyzed since January of 1980 due to poor organization, due to poor lumber allocation; the roads are in bad condition.

In the health services we found that health assistance is deficient. We have about 45 doctors in the country; our health personnel do not take proper care of the sick. It seems to me that we have lost our professional gusto. We also found that there is a shortage of medications, some of which are indispensable and which should not be lacking. Why? Because the proper measures were not taken to assure the supply of medications.

There is no need to talk about public health. Everybody can see how many garbage cans we have in the cities, in the residential areas and even in the schools. Are you aware of what the situation is in our capital?

It is filthy.

Why do we not have any street cleaners?

Well, we do have them. But it so happens that people do not care.

In the field of education we found startling, excessive, and widespread lack of discipline. Some students do not have any respect for the teachers; the teachers cannot get any respect; there is an absence of authority and many education officials simply let things slide; students smash windows in school buildings and destroy desks.

Our high schools are real jungles. There is total anarchy in our preparatory schools.

If we were to analyze the problems which we have in all other sectors, we would find similar anomalies, we would find disorganization, we would find neglect, we would find incompetence, we would find organized sabotage. Since I cannot believe that all of this is happening just by chance, it seems to me that this is more likely the result of organized, concerted, and purposeful sabotage.

This method by the way is not new; it was used in other countries. Gradually, they tried to cause dissatisfaction among the people. We can say therefore in conclusion that the attitude of the majority of the workers in all national activity sectors is characterized by very low productivity, carelessness, neglect, abuse in the utilization of products and work materials, dishonesty, lack of discipline, theft, systematic avoidance of responsibility, lack of dynamism and initiative, especially on the part of management officials.

Now let us ask what measures should be taken. One of these steps has already been mentioned here. We have to replace irresponsible individuals, incompetent individuals, who now hold management positions, and we have to do that right away.

To get the situation under control, we are going to visit the enterprises, the government agencies, the private outfits, to evaluate their activities and to familiarize ourselves with the problems they are having. And these steps will be taken right away. We are surrounded by phonies, by egotistical people, by cowardly snakes. In our midst, in the government machinery, in the government agencies, in the utilities, in the private outfits, we have people who are longing for colonial times, people without dignity, people who want to see everything fall apart, camouflaged people, and we have to detect them, we have to expose them, otherwise we are going to advance very slowly.

It was said on the radio that we were going to review the activities of the MLSTP from 1978 until now. As I said in the beginning, this meeting was not intended to present such a review. But I must say to our people that this assembly was an assembly in which the movement also analyzed the anomalies existing within the MLSTP, where we took some steps to strengthen our organization. And I believe that, as a result of the measures taken, on the level of the party, on the level of the MLSTP, and on the level of the administration as such, on the level of the utilities, the enterprises, I am convinced that, through these measures, as I said, these next 5 years will bring improvements to the people of São Tomé.

I would like to take this opportunity to say thank you to the entire people of São Tomé for all the support they have given me, for the support they gave me over the past 4 years and for all of the support they are giving me so that I may more easily carry this difficult burden, as well as solve the problems concerning the well-being of the people of São Tomé. Once again, thank you very much.

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LIVESTOCK THREATENED BY DROUGHT CONDITIONS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Sammy L. Chaupin: "Livestock: A Million Deferred Deaths"]

[Text] Despite the first strong rains, Senegalese livestock, estimated at over 13 million head and representing a value of nearly 100 million francs in 1978, is still greatly threatened.

According to the latest information, mortalities are on the order of 200,000 head of cattle and over 180,000 head of sheep and goats. In the opinion of the director of livestock raising, more good rains are needed in order to restore grasslands. "Whatever the case, we cannot hope to find any good grass for 3 weeks. It is serious, very serious, because pasture represents 90 percent of all livestock feed and the animals are in such poor physiological condition that they cannot stand a month of inadequate feed." We were told by the Directorate of Animal Health and Production that "already, in the northern area alone, nearly 700,000 head of cattle out of the 2.5 million total making up the Senegalese herd are down. They can no longer stand on their feet. Breeders have to help them get up again. The few shoots that rotted after what some too hastily called 'the showers of optimism' have disappeared from the naked land. For the animal population, the period between seasons has begun. It will be very difficult."

Every day throughout almost the entire territory, animals struck down by famine and disease drop under the gaze of peasants who no longer have enough to eat either. For the first time, Casamance has been declared a disaster area for livestock. The year 1980 may be much worse for livestock than 1972, which brought an abrupt drop in numbers following the drought. Some 70 percent of all cattle perished. Cattle and other grazing animals have slowly increased in numbers thanks to the institutionalization in 1976 of a livestock development policy.

D'Erneville told us that the latter is based on an intensification of livestock development and the marketing of products and on the integration of livestock raising and agriculture. This policy, whose cornerstone is

the forest and grazing zone, still unfortunately depends on rainfall. The results: In 1977, losses were an estimated 10 percent of all animals. In 1979, unseasonal rains caused a substantial deficit of forage crops.

Lack of support

Actually, the intensification of forage crops, an essential aspect of the livestock development policy, has suffered from a lack of financial support. The demand for the establishment of a seed production center included in the third, fourth and fifth plans, had to be postponed until the sixth. The cost of the operation: 100 million CFA francs. The poor results obtained by the livestock raising departments is therefore simply one of the consequences of the modest means available. The conditions in which our animal population has been placed were therefore foreseeable. The insufficient and poorly distributed rainfall in recent years has greatly modified grazing areas and encouraged the development of legumes to the detriment of graminaceous plants. A project to regenerate pasture land in the forest and grazing zone, amounting to some 625 million Senegalese francs, was submitted to the FAO but has not been acted upon, apparently due to a poor evaluation of the herbaceous cover by certain specialists.

It must also be stated that discreet actions whose profitability cannot be shown in figures are rarely the beneficiaries of foreign financing. This may explain the silence of the international community, despite the urgent appeals of the government aimed at saving our livestock. Within the framework of Operation Livestock Protection, the government spent 751 million CFA francs to purchase 12,000 tons of oil cakes and 3 million tons of other products whose transport costs it also paid. This livestock feed is sold at a symbolic price of 10 francs per kilogram.

Concerning health measures, whose cost is an estimated 162 million Senegalese francs, our country has received assistance only from the Federal Republic of Germany in the form of vaccine that would cost some 16 million CFA francs. The government's effort on behalf of the livestock growers is therefore substantial, as the director of livestock raising emphasized. It is all the more praiseworthy because the economic circumstances are very difficult. Concerning the speculation denounced by some in Operation Livestock Protection, the Directorate of Animal Health and Production is categorical: "While there are errors and misjudgments, we are not responsible for them. Distribution committees have been set up. Each one has as its chairman the local administrative authority or his representative. We organized in terms of the spirit of some Senegalese. One can understand the disagreement of certain dishonest persons who have been excluded from the distribution circuit by the conditions imposed."

Operation Livestock Protection will in the long run make it possible to help 200,000 head of cattle and 50,000 other grazing animals. In order to get at the "deferred deaths," totaling an estimated 1 million head of livestock, the government has decided to launch a second operation involving 50,000 tons of cakes that will be sold to breeders at a reduced price.

The Price Equalization and Stabilization Fund will bear the burden of the remainder, some 162 million CFA francs. The aid given by the government to livestock from 1973 to the present is some 3 billion francs. According to d'Erneville, "the drought cycle, which seems to have established itself irreversibly, is the most important factor limiting the development of livestock production."

Although very substantial in nature and having appreciable results, Operation Livestock Protection remains a chance solution as practiced since 1973. In order to prevent the harmful effects of the climate on livestock, the director of Livestock Raising proposes several measures, including more forage crops, the planting of forage trees, an increase in the types of forage crops and the construction of shelters to store harvests.

As one can see, we must learn our lesson from a drought cycle that is endangering our livestock. Because of its inadequate means and an economy that greatly depends on agriculture now brought into question, the government cannot continue to take the place of the people. Even if there is abundant rainfall this year, it will only enable the animals to get from one season to the next. Problems may well arise again, requiring other costly Operation Livestock Protection moves and the unselfish intervention of the government.

Heretic remedies must be found rather than depending on sporadic assistance constituting stop-gap measures.

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CSO: 4400

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S CONDEMNATION OF BASSON'S SWITCH IN POLICY ATTACKED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Jul 80 p 10

["Dawie" Column: Basson Choosing Between Two Great Forces in the Country"]

[Text] Whatever is going on with Japie Basson covers much more territory than just party politics amongst us. On closer look it will be seen that the incident ensues from the core of the present South African situation.

This has to do with the basic question confronting everybody in the country: Must I help in the search for a solution, or should I go out of my way to prevent that and, if something is attained, undo it as much as possible?

In these critical days Mr Basson has provided an example which should not be ignored. He has made his choice irrespective of the consequence that this can have for him personally.

Hollow Recollection

He has had the courage of his conviction to team up with those who want to seize any possible means for insuring peace in the country. This is a choice which more and more people should be making with greater and greater urgency.

In this process the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) stands unmasked as the organization which has chosen the road of boycott and opposition to collaboration. There is nothing more left but a hollow recollection of Dr Van Zyl Subbert's original assurance that the PFP must play a positive role.

The servile English-language press announced Mr Basson's decision to serve in the President's Council with evident glare.

The Party of Boycott

These Progressive Party newspapers jubilantly made a point of the fact that through his action Mr Basson has sealed his own fate. Evidently they figure that now expelling Mr Basson will not be such a crying shame.

Yet what is happening is not about Mr Basson, but actually about the PEP. This is because through its actions the PEP has come out as the boycott party. It finds it inexcusable that anybody would want to help the government in its difficult task and, moreover, such a person should be subjected to the heaviest political punishment.

Instead of showing a positive disposition the PEP is now joining a destructive negativism as evil as seldom ever seen in our opposition politics.

South Africa's Dilemma

In so doing the PEP will also be completely identifying itself with the disruptive action which the English-language newspapers have been conducting for such a long time and against which so many English speakers and other people inclined to opposition have rebelled.

There is a prevailing feeling that the Afrikaner Nationalists are up to no good. Everything they want to do is stupid and senseless and if it appears that they are doing something right then this must be belittled and trampled to pieces at any cost.

This has become a complete dilemma for South African politics and such a serious one that it is causing people to lose hope of the possibility of preventing a confrontation and on the other hand bringing about something grand and lasting.

People who want to collaborate have already experienced this for many years. Mr Basson is not the first to be scorned and stigmatized. But the evil game is now having worse implications for the delicate relations on which South Africa must build its future.

Getting Labeled

Coloureds who are even suspected of conducting a positive dialog with the government and are willing to collaborate are being labeled as fellow-travelers and collaborators. They are called "Uncle Toms" and "traitors" of the great cause.

Whites who quit the dead-end street of confrontation and throw their weight on the side of the Nationalist Party are being branded as untouchables as was the case again and just recently with Mr John Wiley and his South African Party colleagues.

Evidently Mr Basson had many problems with the course taken by the PFP and with the leadership of Dr Van Zyl Slabbert. But it is clear that what drove him to the extreme with all this was the realization that two great forces are at work in the country.

A Light Beacon

On the one hand there is the force of collaboration and conciliation; on the other hand there is the radical force which is doing everything in its power to prevent the Nationalist Party government from achieving anything of importance.

Thus though work in the constitutional commission has been conducted up to a certain point, no sooner is something on the verge of achievement than subversive activity gets under way. If an important project gets going, as was the case this week with the three independent black states, this is trampled in spite and jealousy.

It is for these reasons that Mr Basson's actions stand out like a beacon. He stood up fearlessly and stated: So far and no more; I will no longer allow myself to be used for such destructive work.

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CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

HOPE THAT A REAGAN ADMINISTRATION WILL STOP COMMUNISM EXPANSION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 15 Jul 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Ronald Reagan"]

[Text] It is with exceptional interest that that the world will be watching this week's convention of the U.S. Republican Party in Detroit. This is because one individual who has a very good chance of becoming this leading Western country's president, namely Ronald Reagan, will be nominated as the party's official candidate.

The most recent opinion polls show that Mr Reagan enjoys much more support among the American people than his expected opponent, the now president Jimmy Carter. However, it will be a good thing to remember that sometimes the Americans can make some surprising turnabouts in politics.

One should never forget the lesson learned with Barry Goldwater.

Nevertheless it is of great importance that Mr Reagan's keynote speech at the convention, later on this week, will be closely analysed by the world.

The man is a conservative who has so far indicated that he is ready for a strong confrontation with Russian expansionism.

We South-Africans know only too well the great evil which this expansionism is about to create in the world. We are also aware of the fact that the only thing which can block the Russians is a strong America.

The election of Mr Reagan as president can therefore result in a new order, provided the people allow him to follow a strong policy. The whole matter boils down to this: America's will to uphold Western Democracy at a time when it appears that communism is spreading its influence irresistibly.

BLACK COMMUNITY COUNCIL LEADER DEFENDS SYSTEM

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] Violence and radicalism, as a way of satisfying black aspirations were sharply condemned yesterday by Mr Norris Singapi the chairman of Port Elizabeth's Community Council.

In the course of a meeting of the Algoa Junior Dispatch-Riders Corps Mr Singapi stated: "I do not wish to die for South Africa. I want to live for South Africa and experience changes."

English Language Press

He also attacked the English language press, because, according to him, it is attempting to arouse suspicion among the black community councils. "They are saying that community councils do not make any sense, because they were created by the government. Why, then, are they not saying the same thing about their own municipalities?"

Mr Singapi said that he is not willing to blame only the Afrikaner for the prevailing situation in the country. He lays the blame principally on the English speaking community. In 1910, when the decision was made for a system in which no provisions were made for the black man, the Afrikaners were not in control.

According to him the establishment of community councils for black regions outside the national state was a great breakthrough.

"The problem was, and still is, communication. People must talk and keep on talking, otherwise there will be bloodshed."

He is not about to say that there are no problems of any kind, but one of the cornerstones of Port Elizabeth's community council is the good collaboration between black members of the council and white officials. "We collaborate as a unit."

He believes in evolution. The black people will not remain in their present status. In 5 years time his people will not be saying that it was the white man who did not see to it that their residences were beautiful; they will be going to him and tell him that it was he.

He finds it peculiar that a section of the press is attacking the community councils so violently because of the fact that they are asking for community guards. "We want to have peace. If a policeman goes past your house every minute, then you feel safe."

The impression is being created overseas that the black people are being held in prisons instead of residences. "If I had to agree with public opinion then I would have to ask for a flashlight instead of tower lights for the black residences."

Grave

Members of the community councils are no less black than the supporters of black awareness. "But I would rather see the changes and not lie in my grave."

"We are being insulted because we are members of the community council system. But I refuse to take wild actions and be cut down by a bullet before I have done something for my people."

Community councils do not wish to ignite any fuses. They want to dedicate themselves to the promotion of a stable community.

With respect to the dragging unrest Mr Singapi stated that the matter has many facets. The cause for this may be agitators, hunger or other discontent. Nevertheless he is of the opinion that this is of a passing nature.

Things will get back to normal.

He said that there is a great deal of lawlessness in the black residential Port Elizabeth and his life is not always safe.

Political independence is not of interest to him. All he wishes is economic independence and he will "have his own little political independence," stated Mr Singapi.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SWAPO'S FIRING OF ITS VICE PRESIDENT MAY HAVE WEAKENED ORGANIZATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] The suspension of Vice President Mshake Muyongo and eight other Caprivians from the central directorate of SWAPO could mean the end of SWAPO's military and political activities in the Caprivi Strip and could mean that from now on SWAPO will be fighting only from Angola.

According to a SWAPO statement in Lusaka Mr Muyongo and his colleagues were suspended because of "antirevolutionary activities" and attempts to separate Caprivi from the rest of the Southwest. According to the statement the decision was taken in the course of an extraordinary meeting of the central directorate in the Angolan town of Ndalatando, 200 km southeast of Luanda.

The suspension of the Caprivians means that SWAPO has now become a Wambo organization exclusively.

According to several former SWAPO leaders, who have now returned to the Southwest and were interviewed by DIE BURGER, Mr Muyongo's suspension may also result in the rift of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN). The large number of Caprivians in SWAPO's terrorist forces will now probably be decreasing. Morale among the Caprivi terrorists was never very high and most of the terrorists who took advantage of the amnesty offer were Caprivians.

This step can thus mean that SWAPO can no longer carry out terrorist attacks from Zambia and therefore will be depending only on Angola.

The former SWAPO leaders interviewed by DIE BURGER were dumbfounded about the suspension yesterday, especially because SWAPO must have known that they would be losing the Caprivi. Next to Ovambo, Caprivi was SWAPO's most reliable stronghold. His old friends rejected SWAPO's accusation that Muyongo wanted to divide Caprivi from the Southwest and they regard this as a shame action for personal or ideological reasons.

It is a known fact that at one time Caprivians in SWAPO's central directorate were referred to as "anti-Wambo" and as "the Caprivi Ultras."

Yet, common ethnic concerns could therefore have played a strong role in the suspension.

Mr. Shiwengo's old friends were in full agreement about one thing and that is that the suspension is a serious blow for SWAPO.

In 1966, Shiwengo was the founder of the Caprivi African National Union (CANU) which was incorporated into SWAPO that same year. From there on he had been the vice president of SWAPO and over the years he became the strongest man in the central committee. He had always been the Government's favorite pet and if he ever differed with SWAPO the difference was to the left, so said one of his old acquaintances.

Mr. Shiwengo was one of SWAPO's most articulate leaders and very popular among the front-line states. Last year he led the SWAPO delegation at the summit meeting in New York. Moreover, he is a member of the Lozis, with whom the Zambians have strong bonds, and he is said to have two members of his family in the Zambian government. His suspension can result in SWAPO getting less support from the front-line states.

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ANC REPRESENTATIVE IN SENEGAL EXPLAINS INTERNAL STRUGGLE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jun 80 p 8

[Article by Abdoulaye Ndiaga Sylla]

[Text] During a press conference held yesterday at African National Congress (ANC) headquarters in Dakar, Mr Thobek Sebina, that nationalist organization's representative in our country, explained the situation prevailing in South Africa. According to the ANC representative, both the action of nonwhite, Indian and black students and the sabotage of three large oil refineries last week in South Africa are part of an intensification of the fight against apartheid supporters. Mr Sebina explained "that the situation prevailing in South African academic circles is similar to that of 1976 in many respects." The demands are actually the same, i.e., a serious reorganization of the educational system. "A reform had been announced," the ANC representative explained, "but nothing has been done. All these strikes, all these boycott movements by Indian, nonwhite and black peoples acting together, all these demonstrations for Nelson Mandela's release appear to be a reflection of the political consciousness of the South African people," he explained.

The ANC representative also denounced South African propaganda describing the recent sabotage of petroleum complexes as operations organized outside South Africa. "This is false," he maintained, "for the ANC is present within the country and has carried out according to plan our militant strategy consisting of political and military components. The ANC is definitely present within the country," he added, "and such claims that these efforts are organized by foreign forces is absurd."

The South African racists want to pursue their theory of apartheid, which considers African peoples incapable of devising an operation of this significance, he emphasized.

In any case, the struggle will continue and will intensify to comply with the ANC's plan aimed at making this decade the time of South Africa's liberation from the racist yoke. "Change will take place through the destruction of apartheid's structures and acquisition of power by the ANC and not through a so-called constitutional reform also rejected by Indians and nonwhites, whom they wanted to separate from blacks," he added. The IFAP, consisting of setting up a presidential council with whites, Indians and nonwhites and an African affairs council, has in fact been rejected.

in questions concerning the current stage of the struggle for freedom's representation, China's hostile attitude toward the ANC, the apparent dichotomy between a domestic ANC cut off from its foreign wing, Mr Sebina replied that the armed struggle developing in front-line countries will become more and more intense. As for China's attitude, it was considered incomprehensible by the ANC representative, who pointed out that despite the ANC's efforts to explain its viewpoint to Chinese leaders, the latter have been hostile for more than 40 years to those fighting for South Africa's liberation.

The main thing, however, is that African peoples and peoples worldwide understand our struggle. Over 15 representative agencies outside South Africa are working toward this end, he explained.

There is no dichotomy between a domestic ANC and a foreign ANC, which are both involved in the same struggle to liberate their country.

The important thing, he said in closing, is for all South African people to consider the ANC's demands, which are contained in our charter. This is particularly important, Mr Sebina pointed out, since the POST newspaper, which is far from being radical, has already published excerpts of this charter and was enjoined from doing so by the racists of Pretoria.

Mr Sebina, in assignment to our country for years, is leaving us for ANC headquarters in London, Zambia. He will be replaced by Mr Ahmet Qomo, who until now has been working in the head office of the African National Congress which, as is well known, has been banned from South Africa since 1960.

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SOUTH AFRICA

'DIE BURGER'S' COMMENTS: ECONOMIC BASIS OF CONSTELLATION, WHITES' ROLE

Meeting With Black Leaders

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Jul 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Voluntary Collaboration"]

[Text] The prime minister's constellation plan is no dream any more; it is beginning to take shape, as is apparent from yesterday's consultation between Mr P.W. Botha and the leaders of three independent black nations. The foundations for a new future which can bring peace and prosperity to southern Africa have already been laid.

In yesterday's talks the emphasis fell mainly on joint economic development by which the various governments of the countries involved will be playing a leading role, but the important role of the private sector will not be overlooked in this. The South African government has already committed itself to the extension of the free market system, but now it wants to promote it in a wide circle. It is for this reason that Mr Botha has strongly advocated the removal of all limitations on economic freedom, while he has also come up with proposals for the establishment of a development bank.

The proposal for a new coordinated plan of action did not remain hanging in air; it is being worked in all earnestness as is apparent from the appointment of an informal de facto and other leading economists to a new body which Mr Botha calls the special constellation committee. This committee will actively direct its attention to monetary matters, a development bank, measures for encouraging small business enterprises, regional development, agriculture and food production, collaboration in various other fields, such as transportation, energy and the utilization of resources will also be within attention.

Besides these general matters attention was also given to the content of the consultations, in this sense meaning, in the planned constellation of states. Like Mr Botha, all the other leaders also welcomed the spirit of collaboration, but they voiced opposition to any form of conflict or aggression. Most in the light of their numerous recent efforts that were putting on the path of the collaboration some good things for the future of the region.

The fact that some of the leaders of the black nations attend their concern on matters such as internal relations in South Africa should not be taken as a stumbling block, because the government has already committed itself to the elimination of this sort of discrimination against which objections are being raised.

The thing which is still of prevailing interest is the fact that the consultation took place in the spirit of mutual trust and collaboration. If the constitution plan has succeeded on today's comparatively small scale there will be other countries of Southern Africa which will be quick to see the advantages of this and possibly they will also be willing to get involved in this.

Whites' Role Important Too

Cape Town DIE BURG In Afrikaans 26 Jul 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Take the Whites into Account Also"]

[Text:] South Africa has irrevocably entered a new period of negotiations between its national groups and this must be quite clear to all those who have eyes to see and ears to hear what is happening around them.

This process in which Mr Botha and his cabinet are taking the initiative is one of the most decisive that the country has ever initiated. This is a delicate process which also entails risks and dangers, ' because there is so much to win or to lose.

It is therefore urgently necessary that every person who can exercise an influence in this process must show evidence of the greatest sense of responsibility.

Initially there has been a certain inclination to put unduly heavy emphasis on the demands of the black people, and on the destructive forces which can be unleashed if these demands are not fully satisfied.

This sort of reasoning cannot be ignored; but then one must always bear in mind the fact that South Africa's dilemma lies in the very fact that it has to live with more than just one group's aspirations, interests and ability to influence others.

The task of reconciliation is therefore vital. For this reason responsible members on the part of everybody are very important and those who do not wish to follow today's hype for reconciliation, for example the P.W. group, General Botha would do better to stand aside than to throw a stone at the altar.

In underestimating the role and potential of the whites it even to challenge them responsibility would be shortsighted and dangerous. There is now

among the whites a special willingness to negotiate and to make concessions; however, it is only human that they want to see results and a quick progress.

It is in the interest of the future of all the people of the country that the other groups become aware of the signs of restlessness which are already noticeable among the whites with respect to these matters.

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ELECTION PREPARATIONS CALLED NOT FULLY INADEQUATE

SEEKING THE ELECTION SETBACK IN FOOTING. *The Age*, 30 pp. 3, 5

[LONDON] MANY people thought Uganda's ruling military commission had given itself a rather tall order when it decided to push forward national elections, first planned for December, by three months. That meant everything had to be done within four months, to accomplish the legal and administrative tasks necessary for smooth polls. That might have been ample time for a country that already had an existing electoral machinery and adequate means. But not Uganda, which had continued to suffer from disruptions even over a year after the overthrow of the murderous government of Idi Amin. That the task was not easy was demonstrated when the commission took up to late June to start the electoral process going with the appointment of the election commission and the agreement by the contesting political groups on the framework in which the election will be held.

There are indications, however, that the elections may not be held by September. Although the military commission has not changed its refusal that everything possible will be done to hold the elections before the end of September, one of the leading contenders last weekend publicly voiced his doubts about the possibility of meeting the deadline. Former president Milton Obote said elections are likely to be delayed, pointing out that it is unlikely that the registration of voters and the compilation of registers will be ready in time for elections to take place in September. Obote's remarks follow a recent admission by Uganda's foreign minister, Shem Ssemu, in London that preparations for the elections were late. Besides the registration of voters, Ssemu mentioned the demarcation of constituencies and the arrival of electors

and vehicles from the United Nations as some of the things that were behind schedule.

The tardiness of the government preparations has nevertheless had little effect on the growing election fever in the country. Intra party tension has been rising with each passing day, with Obote's Uganda Peoples Congress being blamed by the other parties for a number of incidents of intimidation and harassment, as well as irregularities. The charges mostly come from the Democratic Party and the emergent Uganda Patriots Movement (UPM). In a campaign of intimidation of the other parties, UPC supporters have been accused of having attacked rallies of the rival groups with an intention of disrupting their campaigns. Incidents include the shooting of UPM vice chairman, B. dandi Ssali, in the leg recently.

Interestingly, the UPC appears to be having a strong ally in the military commission, whose vice chairman, Yoweri Museveni, is leader of UPM. Last week the commission moved to muzzle some of the leading voices in DP by banning them from addressing any more political rallies, allegedly for making inflammatory speeches. They are Adoko Nekyon (Obote's cousin who defected to the DP), Dr. Martin Aliko, Obote's close friend, former cabinet minister under Obote, Prof. Yoweri Kyesomira, and a Mr. M. Khahanga. At least the first three are known to lead the opposition to Obote in areas where he has traditional enured support, something that would make Obote and his supporters want to see them restrained.

In a bid to lure UPC, except to campaign successfully, and in a move that

reflected feeling by the DP and UPM leadership that the military commission may not be able to do that, the leaders of the DP and UP flew to Dar es Salaam last weekend to try to seek the help of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. Museveni, who led the UPM team, also flew to Maputo to see Mozambican President Samora Machel, a personal friend, possibly to seek extra leverage on Nyerere. The Tanzanian leader however refused to meet Museveni while receiving the DP delegation, led by the party's chairman, Paul Ssemogerere. Nyerere reportedly refused Museveni because he regarded the UPM as an insignificant party and could not "waste time seeing a man who came to Tanzania," while law and order matters would have been channeled to the military commission of which Museveni is a member. According to Nyerere Observers however recall that the two share a dislike for each other over their relationship to Obote with whom Museveni has little sympathy. It was not immediately clear what Ssemogerere attained by his meeting with Nyerere.

The lawlessness in Uganda, especially in the Karamoja area, appeared to be spreading into Kenya this week when a reported 3,000 gang of cattle rustlers raided Pokot District, where they killed a number of people and made off with several hundred head of cattle. One of the Kenyan local divisions put the number of people killed at 24, while the Kenya News Agency, which supplied the report, said 11 people died. This is not the first incident involving Uganda Karamojong who use thousands of sophisticated weapons stolen from Moroto Barracks when Amin's army disintegrated. But it appears to be the most serious involving three mayattas of Bukuru, Kacheliba and Kodish.

Food distribution of urgently needed food to the famine stricken Karamoja region of north east Uganda has been temporarily suspended by United Nations agencies following an attack by four hundred armed raiders on one of their food convoys last Friday. Representatives of international aid organisations were meanwhile meeting today with Ugandan rehabilitation ministry officials to demand guarantees of improved security in Karamoja before they allow further food convoys in the region. United Nations resident representative in Uganda, Mrs. Melissa Wells, told newsmen that the decision to stop the distribution had been made "on the basis of a serious situation." They were now "trying to evaluate what to do beyond that," she said.

Four civilians employed by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the main agency in charge of food distribution in Karamoja, were injured when four trucks carrying food and supplies were attacked on the road near Nyalabale in southern Karamoja. The convoys did not stop but the trucks were hit by at least 100 bullets. One man is still critically ill in hospital in Nyalabale with three bullets in his back. The first trucks, part of a \$100,000 commitment of new trucks paid for by the UN and which arrived from Canada, were badly damaged.

The incident came only two days after a truck with red cross markings was attacked near Abim in north-west Karamoja by Ugandan militia, who have been recruited locally to help the army keep law and order. The driver's assistant, who is a Karamojong, was beaten for an hour and then shot dead. Another Ugandan who worked as a hospital assistant at Abim was badly beaten and is still suffering from head wounds. The militia allegedly stole the personal possessions of everybody on the truck. The lorry, which was taking empty fuel drums for refuelling, was being used by a joint Save the Children Fund and Unicef project, to set up ten centres for undernourished and starving children in Karamoja.

Two British medical students who recently arrived in the country to man a centre for five hundred children at Abim, have meanwhile been transferred to Moroto where project organisers consider security to be better. Moroto is the chief town of central Karamoja and the site of a large Uganda military barracks and mission hospital. Save the Children Fund's Uganda director, Guy Blesi, said in Kampala that he was watching the security situation carefully before deciding whether to abandon plans to bring twenty medically-trained expatriates to Uganda within the next few months. One British nurse and five medical students have already arrived in the country. "The security situation is certainly getting worse with armed men just doing whatever they please", Blesi said. "I had to move the medical students out of Abim although they were doing a first class job but the militia is completely out of control and people are being killed all around that area", he added.

The 400 armed raiders who attacked the UN convoy were believed to be part of a 3,000-strong heavily-armed group of Karamojong tribesmen who raided several Kenyan Pokot villages on the Kenyan-Ugandan border on Monday killing more than 24 people and injuring many others.

ZAIRE

BRUSSELS PAPER INVESTIGATES CLAIMS OF EAST KASAI MASSACRES

LD121345 Brussels LE SOIR in French 9 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Zaire: Members of Opposition Report New Massacres in Kasai"]

[Text] A group of opponents of the Mobutu regime calling itself the "collective for the distribution of the Congo (Zaire) revolutionary movement" has again been spreading--through the Belga agency--accusations concerning several massacres of the population which allegedly took place in the East Kasai Region in mid-July. We asked the Belgian foreign minister about this. He told us that he knew nothing about these events.

We also telephoned our embassy in Kinshasa. We were told that the embassy had been informed about these events by the Belgian Radio and Television French Service on Friday morning.

It was explained to us that nothing had been heard about those events from either missionaries or any other foreign workers living in the incriminated area and that any information on the subject had to be treated very cautiously.

As for Mr Inonga, Zairian ambassador in Brussels, he denied the "collective's" accusations most categorically. He believes that we are faced with a scenario identical to that concerning alleged massacres in November 1979--the events mentioned are supposed to have taken place at the same time and place and the same number of people were allegedly killed.

Once again, he said, this is a maneuver aimed at deceiving people.

And he cited in support of his statement the alleged dismissal of Mr Ileo. Following President Mobutu's decision to prohibit plurality of offices in February 1980, Mr Ileo, who was both political commissioner and people's commissioner then resigned as people's commissioner and is, therefore, no longer president of the legislative assembly but has remained political commissioner.

According to information received from Zaire and confirmed by members of the Zairian parliament, many people were killed in the East Kasai Province in mid-July.

These events took place in the localities of Miabi, Bakwanga and Bibungi (all located between Mbuji-Mayi and Tshilundu) and involved young people, small diamond prospectors, and peasants.

On 12 July 1980, in the village of Bakwa-Nzevu (Bakwanga), members of the Zairian armed forces fired at young people and small diamond prospectors, killing some 50 people.

On 13 July, at Miabi, soldiers fired point-blank at villagers tilling their fields, killing 35 people. These peaceful villagers had been mistaken for prospectors engaged in digging for diamonds.

On 15 July, at Bibungi and Kabunda (less than 20 km from Tshilundu), among other places, soldiers killed nearly 150 people near diamond fields and wells. Helicopters belonging to the Bakwanga Mining Company [MIBA], piloted by company European employees participated in this operation, machinegunning some women gathered round water points. More than 200 women were wounded.

In all these places, MIBA equipment was used either to bury the bodies or throw them into ravines, since it happened in the Miabi region where there are many such ravines.

The military authorities unsuccessfully tried to stop the families of the people killed mourning their dead.

The East Kasai parliamentary group submitted the matter to the legislative council which requested an inquiry. Furthermore, a legislative council delegation met the head of state to ask for his agreement, but President Mobutu has not yet officially replied to the request.

However, legislative council president Ileo has already been dismissed for immediately agreeing to a debate in parliament on the subject without Mr Mobutu's prior assent.

CSO: 4400

SALISBURY TO ATLANTIC OCEAN RAILWAY BEING CONSIDERED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] Salisbury--A "masterplan" aimed at making Zimbabwe completely independent of South Africa's railway system in the long run came under DIE BURGER's attention here yesterday.

The plan includes the construction of a rail line from Salisbury, through Botswana, to Southwest Africa and Walvis Bay or even to Luderitz. The greatest portion of the railroad cargoes which are now shipped through South African harbors will then be shipped by way of the new system.

But there is an important condition: Southwest Africa must first be "liberated" as Namibia and brought under a black government. Therefore this is a long-term plan now being considered.

DIE BURGER has learned that the plan has already been discussed in the highest circles of the Zimbabwean government and with the neighboring black countries. The opinion was expressed that South Africa would never be completely replaced as the pipeline of Zimbabwe's, Malawi's, Botswana's and Zambia's imports and exports unless alternative routes are conceived.

There is no way out of this on a short-term basis. All of these countries will have to use South Africa because the railways to Maputo, Beira and the Tanzam railway to Dar-es-Salaam will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of these countries.

A railroad to Walvis Bay, however, will not only have the effect of allowing Zimbabwe and other countries to be less dependent on South Africa, but a country such as Botswana will actually become completely independent of South Africa.

It is clear that Southwest Africa and the measure of success which SWAPO attains there is of the utmost importance. Thus it is now a lot easier to understand why SWAPO is getting so much support among the black African countries near South Africa.

In the meantime the Tanzam railway line between Lusaka and Dar-es-Salaam continues to be weighed down by problems. According to reports received here the biggest problem is right in Dar-es-Salaam, where railway cars, presumably by the hundreds, are all crowded in one spot. Many of them are believed to be used by Tanzanian inhabitants as storage spaces and even as residences.

This matter is now being settled at the highest levels, with Zambia insisting that armed guards accompany its railway cars and the Tanzanians objecting to this.

There are also reports that the railway line between Salisbury and Beira will not be opened before the end of this year. Several bridges in Mozambique, which were damaged by Rhodesian security forces, must now be repaired.

In Beira and in Maputo as well there is also a danger of railroad car crowding. Many businessmen here are still determined to transport their goods through South Africa. The East London Harbor is the one used in most instances.

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